The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Occupation of Rome by the French Forces.

Garibaldi Demands the Reorganization of the Italian Cabinet.

The Reported Purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States.

FRANCE, ITALY AND ROME.

Entrance of the French Troops into the Holy City—The Italian Reserve Called Out—Prussia Pledged to Support Italy Against France.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City.

The Italian Reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France.

It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

Prime Minister Menabrea Justifies the Advance of the Italian Troops into Papal Territory.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—3 P. M.

Gen. MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal Territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government, and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement.

Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo Awaiting Events—Proposal of Napoleon to Submit the Solution of the Roman Question to the Vote of the Pope's Subjects.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 2—Midnight.

GARIBALDI still remains at Monte Rotondo, to which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make an attack on Rome under these circumstances, with the insufficient force under his command.

He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have been actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments, which are now complete. Here, prepared for attack, he will await reinforcements and watch the course of events.

To the summons of the King to disarm, GARIBALDI replies by refusing to disband his army, or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless a change is made in the present reactionary Ministry which will put the Government of Italy in accord with the national will.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has made a proposito the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal Provinces the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote; but the Italian Government declines to accept this plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

DENMARK.

The Reported Purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 2—Evening.

It is again reported that the United States have purchased the Danish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be fourteen million dollars in gold. Mr. CRISTENSEN, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, it is said, will be sent to Washington by the Danish Government to complete the transfer of the islands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Farewell Dinner to Charles Dickens.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2—Midnight.

A farewell dinner was given to CHARLES DICKENS this evening by his literary friends in anticipation of his approaching departure for the United States. The affair took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. E. BULWER LITTON presided at the table and made a felicitous speech, which was responded to by Mr. DICKENS. Several other speeches were made full of good wishes and kindly feeling for the distinguished author.

Successful Debut of an American Prima Donna in London.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Miss LOUISA KELLOGG, the American primadonna, made her first appearance in Europe at Her Majesty's Theatre this evening, as *Margaret*, in the opera of "Faust." The house was completely filled. The Prince of Wales was present, and occupied the royal box. The audience was brilliant, critical and enthusiastic. Miss KELLOGG was well received at the beginning, and during the progress of her performance was greeted with frequent but discriminating applause, which before the end of the opera became warm and general. Her success was complete.

The Fenian Trials—Gen. Warren Found Guilty of Treason and Felony.

DUBLIN, Saturday, Nov. 2—Noon.

The trial of Gen. WARREN, for complicity in Fenianism, was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

The bark *Dedyard*, from London to Boston, put back leaking badly, and is now detained in the Downs by the refusal of her crew to proceed to sea in her present condition.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Commercial.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Nov. 2—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed flat at 49 francs for Standard White.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Paraguay—Humaita not to be Besieged by the Allied Forces.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Brazilian papers say the allied forces on the Parana will not undertake any operations for the siege of the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

EX-GOV. ANDREW.

Commemorative Services Held for the Deceased Statesman in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 3.

A crowded audience assembled in the Music Hall this evening, to participate in commemorative services in memory of the late Ex-Gov. ANDREW.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, of which the deceased was President.

A sad significance attached to the occasion is that to his death it had been decided to hold a public meeting of conference in the same Hall this evening, at which Gov. ANDREW had promised to preside.

Eloquent and appropriate addresses were made by Mr. H. P. KIDDER, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, D. D., the former Pastor of the deceased, and Rev. GEO. W. BRIGGS.

MISSOURI.

Arrangements for the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army of Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Arrangements for the annual meeting here, on the 13th, of the Society of Officers of the Army of Tennessee, have been completed. Assurances have been received that Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard, Logan and Smith, and other prominent officers of the army will be present. Nearly all the railroads in the West will return free persons attending the meeting, and large numbers are expected to be present.

Annual Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 3.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held in this city Wednesday, the 6th inst., when it is hoped that a large delegation of members will be in attendance.

GEORGIA.

The Convention Election—Further Returns.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 3.

From the election returns received at headquarters it is estimated that 105,000 votes were cast on the question of a Convention, out of 186,000 registered. The official count only can show the majority in favor of the Convention. Opposition candidates were nominated only in the northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In the other portions of the State the Conservatives took no part in the contest, and the candidates favoring the Convention were elected by a large majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Negro Vigilance Committee Arrest a White Man and are Secured by the Military.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 3.

A white man was arrested yesterday morning near this city under the authority of a negro vigilance committee. Those who made the arrest are now in the custody of the military.

VIRGINIA.

The Case of Wife-Murder Near Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Nov. 3.

A jury was impanneled yesterday, after great trouble, in the Henrico Circuit Court, for the trial of JAS. J. E. PHILLIPS, charged with the murder of his wife at Drinkhard's Farm, near this city, in July last.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Death of an Old Citizen of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Capt. JAMES WOOD, one of the oldest citizens of this place, and in his early days a steamboat captain, died at his residence this morning. All the vessels in port have their flags displayed at half-mast as a token of respect to the deceased.

OHIO.

Incendiary Fire at the State Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 3.

A large incendiary fire occurred at the Ohio Penitentiary last evening, consuming the shops of IDE, SAGE, DUNN & CO., and AYRES, MCCUNE & MITHOFF. The loss was about $75,000. The insurance on the former is about $14,000, and $9,800 on the latter.

CONNECTICUT.

Weston, the Pedestrian, to Start Upon a Second Trial.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 3.

WESTON is in the best of spirits and feeling well. He attended church to-day and walked about town. He will leave at 12:30 to-morrow morning for Hartford, and from there, or New-Britain, will start on his second trial of 100 miles.

LOUISIANA.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 3.

Only three deaths from yellow fever occurred yesterday.

CUTHBERT BULLITT has withdrawn his acceptance of the appointment of Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

MICHIGAN.

Gov. Crapo's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Nov. 3.

Gov. CRAPO has appointed Nov. 28 as a day of thanksgiving.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Antwerp.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Oct. 23, *via* Queenstown Oct. 24, arrived at her dock at 4 o'clock this morning.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Italy and Rome—Policy of the French Government—The Power Behind the Throne—American Singers Abroad—Art Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 21, 1867.

The Roman question has at last received a solution, if solution it can be called, which adjourns instead of averting a great danger. After a silence which has been variously interpreted, the *Moniteur* gives us this morning the conclusions of the two Governments on the negotiations which have been pending between them. It states that in presence of the aggressions of which the Pontifical States have been the object on the part of the revolutionary bands which had crossed the Italian frontier, the French Government had come to the resolution of sending an expeditionary corps to Civita Vecchia. This measure was the accomplishment of a duty of dignity and honor. The French Government could not expose itself to see the signature which it had attached to the Convention of September, 1864, violated or misinterpreted. But the Italian Government had conveyed to the Emperor assurances and declarations the most categorical. All the necessary measures had been taken to prevent the invasion of the Roman States and to restore to the Convention its full efficacy. In consequence of these communications the Emperor had given orders to stop the embarkation.

After the official statement follows a paragraph announcing that a telegraphic dispatch had been received to the effect that the King of Italy had accepted the resignation of M. RATAZZI, and had charged Gen. CIALDINI with the formation of a Cabinet.

The information thus conveyed has produced a sense of temporary relief and has caused a marked improvement at the Bourse, but when there is time for reflection people will ask themselves how long is this forced arrangement to last? Accomplished by a menace which will prove as galling to the Italian people as a second occupation, their feelings of resentment against France will be intensified by this humiliation of their Government. They will either wait patiently the moment when France's embarrassments will become Italy's opportunity or they will overturn the monarch who has yielded under such a threat. It is to be hoped that at the back of this high-handed proceeding there is some plan in reserve which aims at such a settlement of this question as will render the repetition of it unnecessary for "the honor and dignity" of France. To calculate upon its being submitted to patiently by the Italian people, would be paying but a poor compliment to the judgment of the Emperor, and assuming the correctness of the impression that in this matter he is acting entirely under the influence of his consort.

The *Patrie* of this evening expresses its joy at this almost unlooked for solution. It considers that all danger is now averted, and that Italy should be the first to congratulate herself upon it. "It is a fresh title to popularity that VICTOR EMMANUEL has conquered; it is a fresh service that France has rendered to Italy." *La Situation* says: "No solution could be more conformable to our wishes. It is a victory of the Pope over the Garibaldian invasion; a victory of France over Italian ambition; a victory of Italy over the Mazzinian revolution."

To these self-felicitations all I have to reply is, "wait and see."

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

"When kings reign women rule, and when queens reign men govern." In the case of the Queen of Spain this axiom found an exception. She conceded men a fair share of her favors, but in political matters she has allowed herself to be ruled by one of her own sex, and this a nun—the famous Sister PATROCINIO. To the great relief of the Progressistas and of the friends of good government generally, it was announced last week that this mistaken, but no doubt amiable, *religieuse*, had shuffled off her mortal coil. To their equally great disappointment it is now stated that the lady of this name whose death gave rise to the report is not ISABELLA's adviser, but another nun belonging to the community of San Ildefonso de la Granja. There are few Spaniards who would have grudged their Queen's friend the honors of canonization, could they have been secured for her promptly. As it is, they must compound for the opportunity by continuing to shower upon her the blessings they have hitherto lavished upon her.

ENGAGEMENTS OF AMERICAN SINGERS.

In musical matters there is very little new to communicate. You have, no doubt, by this time heard of the engagement of Miss KELLOGG at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. The contract has been kept very quiet, and Miss KELLOGG has allowed all sorts of speculations to be indulged in respecting her without giving herself the trouble to contradict them. She makes her *début* on the 2d of November, and has either left or will leave Paris in a day or two. Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT, (Senora VANZINI,) who returned four days ago from a concert engagement in Glasgow and Edinburgh, was met by Signor BONOLA directly on her arrival here, and offered an engagement for La Scala. She accepted his terms, which were exceedingly advantageous, and leaves to-night for Milan. Her engagement commences on the 10th of November, and terminates on the 8th of April. LAURA HARRIS is included among the engagements at the Salle Ventadour, and is to sing on PATTI's off-nights, so that, on the whole, you will agree with me that our American *Prime Donne* are winning for themselves fair positions on the Italian lyrical stage.

THE THEATRES.

At the Bouffes Parisiennes two new pieces have been produced this week, under the titles of "L'Heure du Diable" and "Les Forfaits de Pepermans." They are from the joint pens of MM. DUBEE and CHIVOT, and are amusing trifles.

ART MATTERS.

In the various criticisms which have been published on the fine-art collections in the Exhibition, I have seen no attempt to analyze their value in relation to each other, and to the interest of art generally. And yet they offer comparative results that are very interesting, for we find in them the *ensemble* of the schools, nationalities and tendencies of modern art.

In sculpture the spirit of innovation has attempted but little, if any, change in established ideas and forms. It follows in general the traditions of the past, and has no direct application except to monumental works. In these it adheres almost invariably to the style that is adapted to them, and even when it is employed in portraiture it does not seek to depart from conventional models. The finest specimens of the art in the Exhibition are unquestionably those contributed by France, Germany and Italy.

Painting offers a greater variety of styles, and of those exhibited I will speak first of the academical and historical, the employment of which is every day becoming more difficult and the merit more rare. The palaces and *musées* are full of works of these two classifications, and the Catholic churches have become in a measure their last refuge. France, Germany and Belgium still possess some masters in these styles, but their ranks are daily thinning. The deaths of INGRES, FLANDRIN, CORNELIUS and others whose names will suggest themselves to you, leave void places that will not be soon filled. The collections of France, Bavaria and Belgium offer the only specimens in these styles that are worthy of interest in the Exhibition.

Military painting occupies a large space, especially in surface. None of those who exhibit can, however, pretend to cope with such masters of the art as the late HORACE VERNET and BELLANGE. In Messrs. PILS, YVON, PHILLOPOTEAUX, and a number of others more recent, we have skillful artists, but they have neither the genius nor the execution of the two first named.

Genre painting is of no school and no nationality, and we consequently find talent displaying itself in it with greater freedom and copiousness. The list of names that have distinguished themselves in works of this class is very extensive. Most of them have traversed the Atlantic, and are as well known in the United States as here. Foremost among them is GEROME, the correct and *savant* artist and traveler, who has depicted the interior life of ancient Rome and the East in their most intimate particularities; MEISSONIER, the *bijoutier* painter, as he is termed, who demands but little space for great effects, and whose works defy the most minute criticism; TROYON, (now lost to the world,) a charming colorist and faithful copyer of nature, but without any sentiment but that of the fields, like ROSA BONHEUR. In their train follow Willems, Stevens, Levy, Hebert, Plassan, Comte, Robert Fleury, Knauss, Landseer, Achenbach, Tideman, Knauss Richter, Palizzi, Gallait, Ziem, Fromentin, Leteux, Merle, and a host of others, who shine not by their discipline, but, on the contrary, by their disregard of established rules and prejudices.

To attempt a fair comparison we should have to exclude among many artists those tendencies toward bad taste which, if they do not negative the idea of true talent, render the effects nearly null. What gratification, for instance, can any one find in possessing an object that is ugly or commonplace. If we desire to shut it out from our daily view, why should we recall it in pictures, as certain artists who pretend to form a school, want us to do? They wish to make us believe that this liking for repulsive objects is art—true art; but if it be, it is certainly not in accordance with our better instincts.

Happily this tendency is dominated by a purer taste, and we can turn for relief from it to the works which illustrate the poetic traditions of different countries as well as to those healthful scenes which the landscape painter, that faithful explorer of nature, offers to our contemplation. Among these American genius occupies a creditable place.

While on this subject I may mention that a number of our American artists are still lingering here, notwithstanding that the season is pretty far advanced. VERNERT, who left New-York a couple of years ago on account of his health, is residing in Paris, and will probably not return to the United States. He has sent out instructions to his agent in New-York to dispose of the works belonging to him there, among which I believe is the large painting of the Bay and City of Rio Janeiro.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Attitude of the Government—Views of the People—Opinions of the Press—The Feeling in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

I cannot startle you with the account of any new event and contradict it at the next moment, as the telegraph is able to do; but accomplished facts one is able to make record of in a quiet way. This at least may be asserted with considerable positiveness, that the Roman question is becoming simplified with great rapidity, and hammered or whittled to a very sharp point. The time is approaching when the Italian Government will be obliged to act, and with courage and decision. The revolt in the Papal territory is not put down, and there is no prospect that it will be, with the force at the command of His Holiness. The time will come for an intervention of some sort, and the question is, must it come from the Government of Italy or that of France. Clearly enough, on the ground of equity and national right, it should come from Italy. If VICTOR EMMANUEL goes over the border with 50,000 or 100,000 men—and the force should not be less—what will the French Emperor do? Once well-established in the strongholds, will France make war upon its ally to effect a dislodgment? Under existing circumstances it does not seem probable. Immediately after military occupation, the King can invoke the plebiscite—the French remedy for existing evils—and every one knows what the result would be.

If we were Italians we would resist to the last extremity rather than submit to the iniquity of a second French intervention. The temporal power of the Pontiff must fall, and whether a year or two earlier or later makes but little difference. The clerical party is ready to set Europe in a blaze rather than yield; but it is time to know who is master. It has as little faith in man as it has in the God of benevolent justice whom we are taught to adore.

The Minister says nothing. An unusual reticence seals his lips; but it is probable that the Government will go forward. A few more weeks, perhaps days, of defiance of the Papal authority on the part of the volunteers will make an end of the Convention. It has never had much moral force with the Italian people, as it binds them to maintain a situation which their consciences and interests disapprove. Signor RATAZZI may be called upon to practice a little Machiavellianism, for if there was ever a moment in the history of Italy when it could be, if not justified, at least excused, it is now. The statesman can hardly be pardoned if he allows himself to be outwitted or overborne by the disciples of LOYOLA.

Such is the situation. Hundreds of young men are crossing the border every day to assist in the revolution, and little more than a show of opposition is made. The Pope's men have fought very well in several encounters, but the prospect is that they will soon be outnumbered. To attempt to give you the details of the numerous small engagements that have taken place would hardly be worth while, as the accounts are confused, and some unimportant place got possession of one day is given up perhaps the day after. It is more interesting to know that the invasion is gaining ground, for it is much more of an invasion than a revolt, as the inhabitants themselves exhibit a surprising apathy. Several Deputies of the Italian Parliament are taking an active part, the most conspicuous in command being the well-known Sig. NICOTERA, one of the members from Naples.

Florence is agitated by a profounder emotion than has been for a long time known in this community. All feel that the decisive moment is imminent, and the sensation is one of mingled anxiety and hope. Will the Government take the step imperiously demanded by national aspirations? and if it does, will France make war upon Italy? are the questions which, with more or less anxiety, all ask.

If the Emperor commences hostilities, what form will they take? Will he march his soldiers to Rome to drive out once more the Italians, and try to reconstruct the Pope's broken temporal stool, or will he occupy Piedmont, or the Island of Sardinia, or something else which he covets, which he thinks he can get? Threatening eventualities, and all this uncertainty, may be succeeded by accomplished facts, long before this comes to hand, so rapid now is the march of events.

The troops of a responsible Government once in Rome, there can be no doubt that all disinterested nations will cry out that that shall be the solution and end of the Roman question. It hardly seems probable that the French Emperor will run counter to the most enlightened public opinion, and brave the resentment of the world.

It is difficult at this moment for travelers to get from Florence to Rome. Tickets have been refused at the station here, while hundreds of young men are filling the trains. Orte, the station on the Roman border, has been taken possession of by the revolutionists, which will soon give them the command of the road nearly up to the walls of Rome. Prince HUMBERT has arrived in Florence, and the report that the command of the Army of Observation on the border will be given to him seems reasonable. Some of the most conspicuous Generals of the army have been present at the Councils of Ministers, which have been of long duration. The King is here, and wholly absorbed in affairs. A manifesto is momentarily expected, which is reckoned upon to clear up uncertainties.

The *Opinione*, understood to be a semi-official organ, in its issue to-day, referring to the report from Paris that a military movement toward Italy had been determined upon by the French Government, says that the gravity of the situation is fully recognized, but is able to add that as soon as notice is received of the departure of a force from Toulon, the Government will give orders to Gen. RICOTTI to pass the frontier, and place his division of the army between Civita Vecchia and Rome.

At whatever risk, the Italian Government is bound to act. Popular feeling is so worked up, that if the opportunity is allowed to escape I think a blow would fall which would almost smash the royal diadem. I do not believe that disorder would follow, or that MAZZINI or GARIBALDI would stand a better chance of coming to power, for even France is bound to binder that, but it would produce for the Crown enormous embarrassments.

So much for the moment. We shall not have to wait long to witness the end. ANGELICO.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Treaty Concluded with the Apaches—The Departure of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches—Thrilling Farewell Speech of Satanta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COMMISSION CAMP, MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, }
Friday, Oct. 25, 1867. }

Another treaty of peace was yesterday signed by the Apaches. This tribe, composed of 70 lodges only, have confederated with the Kiowas and Comanches. Previous to the treaty of Oct. 17, 1865, these three tribes had formed a similar confederation, but at that treaty, owing to the hostile attitude which the Kiowas and Comanches maintained toward the whites, the Apaches resolved to sever all connection with those tribes, and there and then united their fortunes with those of the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. Since the treaty of '65 the Cheyennes have made war against the people of the United States, and having confederated with them the Apaches and Arrapahoes have in part become involved in the troubles which resulted from that course. Their annuities have been withheld, and they were gradually sinking to their former wild and barbarous ways, when they heard that a great Peace Commission was on the way to their country to settle all difficulties, and restore general harmony. On hearing these pleasant tidings POOR BEAR, the Apache chief, dispatched runners to his scattered bands. The runners found several of them in the Llano Estacado; others were found on the Rio Del Norte, living as they best could, waging war upon both Mexicans and Americans, depredating on Texan ranches, pillaging and destroying as they went. These bands, fresh from the fields of carnage, came with hasty steps toward Medicine Lodge Creek, until the assemblage of Indians, including the Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, numbered over 5,000 souls.

By this treaty which they signed yesterday the Apaches are settled upon a reservation adjoining that of the Kiowa and Comanche agricultural reservation. Exclusive of their annuities, they are also to receive $5,000 annually. In lieu of the $15 *per capita* formerly paid to them, each male adult shall receive a suit of clothes, and each female a dress made of woolen material. It is agreed also that until the Apache Indians remove to the reservation provided for in this treaty, that they be permitted to range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of the country they originally claimed as theirs, that is, throughout the whole Indian territory from the southeast corner of New-Mexico up to the Arkansas River.

This tribe having received their annuities and numerous presents, arms and ammunition, departed this morning for a more southern clime. The Kiowas and Comanches also struck camp, and left for the Cimmarone River.

FAREWELL SPEECH OF SATANTA.

SATANTA, the old Chief of the Kiowa Nation, came up to the Commissioner's tent, accompanied by one hundred of the principal warriors of the tribe, and addressed them in a farewell speech, as follows:

"It has made me glad to meet you who are the Commissioners of the Great Father. You no doubt are tired of the much talk of our people. Many of them have put ourselves forward and filled you with their savings. I have kept back and said nothing, not that I did not consider myself still the principal Chief of the Kiowa Nation, but others younger than I desired to talk and I left it to them. Before leaving, however, as I now intend to go, I come to say that the Kiowas and Comanches have made with you a peace, and they intend to keep it. If it brings prosperity to us we of course will like it the better. If it brings prosperity or adversity we will not abandon it. It is our contract and it shall stand. Our people once carried war against Texas. We thought the Great Father would not be offended, for the Texans had gone out from among his people and become his enemies. You now tell us that they have made peace and returned to the great family. The Kiowas and Comanches will now make no bloody trail in their land. They have pledged their word, and that word shall last, unless the whites shall break their contract and invite the horrors of war. We do not break treaties. We make but few contracts and them we remember well. The whites make so many that they are liable to forget them. The white chief seems not be able to govern his braves. The great Father seems powerless in the face of his children. He sometimes becomes angry when he sees the wrongs of his people committed on the red man, and his voice becomes loud as the roaring winds. But like the wind, it soon dies away and leaves the sullen calm of unheeded oppression. We hope now that a better time has come. If all would talk and then do as you have done, the sun of peace would shine forever. We have warred against the white man, but never because it gave us pleasure. Before the day of oppression came, no white man came to our villages and went away hungry. It gave us more joy to share with him than it gave him to partake of our hospitality. In the far distant past there was no suspicion among us. The world seemed large enough for both the red and the white man. Its broad plains seem now to contract, and the white man grows jealous of his red brother. He once came to trade; he now comes as a soldier. He once put his trust in our friendship, and wanted no shield but our fidelity, but now he builds forts and plants big guns on their walls. He once gave us arms and powder, and bade us hunt the game; we then loved him for his confidence; he now suspects our plighted faith, and drives us to be his enemies. He now covers his face with the cloud of jealousy and anger, and tells us to be gone, as the offended master speaks to his dog. We thank the Great Spirit that all these wrongs are now to cease, and the old day of peace and friendship to come again. You came as friends, you talked as friends, you have patiently heard our many complaints. To you they may have seemed trifling—to us they are everything. You have not tried, as many do, to get from us our lands for nothing. You have not tried to make a new bargain merely to get the advantage. You have not asked to make our annuities smaller; but unasked, you have made them larger. You have not withdrawn a single gift, but voluntarily you have provided new guarantees for our education and comfort. When we saw these things, we then said, these are the men of the past. We at once gave you our hearts. You now have them. You know what is best for us. Do for us what is best. Teach us the road to travel, and we will not depart from it forever. For your sakes the green grass shall not be stained with the blood of the whites. Your people shall again be our people, and peace shall be our mutual heritage. If wrong comes we shall look to you for the right. We know you will not forsake us, and tell your people to be as you have been. I am old, and will soon join my fathers; but those who come after me will remember this day. It is now treasured up by the old, and will be carried by them to the grave, and then handed down to be kept as a sacred tradition by their children, and their children's children. And now the time has come when I must go. Good bye! You may not see me again, but remember SATANTA as the white man's friend."

Some men, on reading the above Indian oration, may consider it the effusion of a romantic correspondent; but there were eight reporters and seven commissioners present, who, singular as it may appear to unbelievers, transcribed it in the above order.

To-morrow a treaty of peace will be signed with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. C. H.

Grand Council with Cheyennes and Arrapahoes—A Treaty of Peace Signed—Summary of the Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COMMISSION CAMP, MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, }
Monday, Oct. 28, 1867. }

Three weeks have we spent on this creek, endeavoring to patch up a truce with the Southern Indians and to conciliate the barbaric Cheyennes, who were determined for war. The Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and Arrapahoes appeared docile enough, and acquiesced very readily with the propositions for peace.

Yesterday, after many fruitless appeals sent expressly to the Cheyennes under ROMAN NOSE and MEDICINE ARROW to come in, their whole nation, with the exception of those two chiefs, arrived.

This morning a grand council was held with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the following words of the Commission were translated to them:

"OUR FRIENDS THE CHIEFS AND THE HEAD MEN OF THE CHEYENNE AND ARRAPAHOE INDIANS: We come out among you to determine the most important question in human affairs—that of peace or war. Three of us are appointed by the Great Father at Washington and four of us by the Great Council. Two years ago, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, we made peace with you and wished it to last forever, but bad men on one side or the other broke the peace. We believe that the falsehood was brought to us about your people in regard to your feelings and intentions, and no doubt falsehoods were carried to you in reference to the feelings of the whites. We have among us wicked men who wish to profit by the calamities of both sides, and these bad men continually seek war. They tell you lies to excite you, and in the same way to us. We now think these bad men told wicked lies to Gen. HANCOCK, and caused him to march with his soldiers last Spring up to this country. The Great Council and the Great Father both asked him for the reasons of his march, and he informed them that you had broken the peace, and they said that you had committed many outrageous acts upon our people before he had commenced his march. Some of our people said that Gen. HANCOCK was right, some said that you wanted war, and proposed that we should send soldiers among you to cover the plains like grass; others said that Peace Commissioners and not soldiers should be sent among you to talk with you. Those of us who wanted the Commissioners were in the majority, and we are those Commissioners. We are now ready to hear your complaints and take them to Washington that the President and Council may redress them. We do not want war, but we have to accept it sometimes when we cannot have an honorable peace. Some of our bad men mock and scoff at us because we want to have peace with the red man. Perhaps some of your young braves with more blood than brains will oppose your making peace with us, contrary to the express wishes of the nation. Such men, on both sides, must be cast away, their councils are black with death. Why should we war upon each other? The world is large enough for us all. Peace makes us happy, and war brings sorrow to the lodge of the red man, as well as to the house of the white man. War long continued must end in the total destruction of the Indian, because his numbers are less. As long as the buffalo ranges on the plains, we are willing that you should hunt him as long as you keep the treaties made at the Little Arkansas. But the herds of buffalo are becoming fewer and thinner every year. You can see this for yourselves, therefore you should prepare for the day when he shall cease to be. When that day comes we want you to be prepared to live. In lieu of the buffalo you must have herds of oxen, flocks of sheep, and droves of hogs like the white man. In order to have these you must now select a rich piece of land for a reservation, that it may be set aside for you before the white man settles upon it. We will help you select it, and we pledge our own words and the honor of our Great Father that it shall be set aside for you. On that reservation we will build a house to store your goods that shall be sent to you every year. Your agent shall be sent among you to live with you that he may hear your complaints. At the same place you will have your trading houses, also a physician to cure you of sickness, also a farmer to cultivate your soil. We will send you a mill to grind your corn, and teachers to educate your children. In addition to these things, the Great Father will send you every year such other things as you may need. Now, in return for this we only ask that you will not molest our railroads, (cries of "Bwow-bow:") that our white settlers be permitted to live in peace; that our stage-coaches, mule trains and other wagons may pass along the Cimmarron and other roads without being attacked. In other words, we propose a firm and lasting peace. We want the red and white man to be friends forever. If any of our people break the peace you must tell your agent, and he will see you righted. If any of your people break the peace, deliver him up to your agent that he may be punished according to the laws of the Great Council. If he be innocent no harm will be done him. When we have written down this peace, we must trust each other as friends. We must cast aside suspicion, and defend each other from harm. We have now done, and wait to hear your reply."

SPEECH OF LITTLE RAVEN.

BLACK KETTLE, a Cheyenne Chief, said that he would prefer to hear the Arrapahoes talk first, whereupon LITTLE RAVEN, the Chief of the Arrapahoes, rose and addressed the assembled Cheyennes as follows:

"I am glad to see my brothers of the Cheyennes present. We Arrapahoes have been waiting to see you, and I hope you will sign the peace which we wish. We should not go to war with the whites. They have been very kind to us; they give us warm clothes and good food. They don't want to go to war. There are the Utes, make war upon them as much as you please; they are your enemies. The whites are your friends. I have heard that you have been offended at me for protecting some whites who fled from your way to my camp for protection. Would you have me like a dog? Would you have not done the same? Do not be peevish children, but be men, and consider this thing well and you will find nothing to blame. And now, you white chiefs. I hope that what you have said is the truth. But you should also tell your young men at these forts on the Arkansas road their duty. They are mostly children, and you must not allow them to run wild; that provokes war. Keep them within bounds. Tell the white settlers also to behave themselves, and their peace will last. I see that all the Cheyennes are here. I congratulate you upon your success in making peace. It will be a good thing to tell the whites in the States. The news of peace will make their hearts glad. You have done a wise thing in not mentioning anything about the mules they have stolen. Let them keep them. I would ask you that my reservation be near Fort Lyon. I was born and raised in that neighborhood, and I love it. If you ever shall want a railroad through it I shall be willing. No noise shall be made about it. Let the Medicine Lodges (schools) be built on our reservation. By the time the tribe agree to settle down I shall be in my grave, but it will be good to these young men. By placing my reservation where I want it I shall be separated from other tribes. You cannot possibly attach any blame to us if any wrong shall have been done. My hands and those of my people shall be clean and white. We want an honest trader at our village who will do right. I believe it is the traders that do all the mischief. You should caution them. They are very dishonest people, and you should warn them to do right lest evil days might come. I have spoken."

SPEECH OF BUFFALO CHIEF.

Then BUFFALO CHIEF, the first Cheyenne who has yet spoken on the subject of peace, rose up on behalf of his tribe, and spoke in the following manner:

"I ask you if it is as you say? Have you come from the Great Father with these good words? Are you to make peace with us? If so, I take you by the hand. And my soldiers also shall take you by the hand. Here you are chiefs. You sit in the front, your soldiers at your backs. Here I stand chief, and my young men are all around me. You spoke about the railroad; we will hold it together. We will both have a right in it. I believe that you are sent by the Great Father to make peace with us. We spring from the prairie, we live by it, and prefer to do so, and as yet we do not want any of the blessings of civilization. We do not claim this country on which we are now, that is, south of the Arkansas River, but that country between the Arkansas and the Platte is ours. We are willing, when we desire to live as you do, to take your advice about that, but until then we will take our chances. It were well that those soldiers on the Arkansas road were out of the country, that we might roam over it as formerly, and that the bones of our forefathers might rest in peace. You think that you are doing a great deal for us by giving these presents to us, but we prefer to live as formerly; if you gave us all the goods you could give, yet we would prefer our own life, to live as free as we have done. You give us presents and then take our land—that provokes war. I have spoken."

The above speech is simply important because it conveys the popular sentiment of the Cheyennes, a tribe who have been at war all Spring and Summer, who have ravaged the whole territory from the Arkansas up to the Platte. It is simple enough in language, but BUFFALO CHIEF does not pretend to be an orator—he was chosen to speak the sentiments of his nation. Altogether, this tribe has been treated most shamefully. First, a great many of their people were ruthlessly slain by that stain upon humanity—CHIVINGTON; then last Spring, when the tribe was at peace, their village and its entire contents were given to the flames, causing them a loss of over $100,000.

When the Commissioners are sent to treat with them, what wonder is it that they were slow to come, to put faith in the soft promises of the peace chiefs? And when the Commissioners finally requested them to affix their marks to the treaty which then laid upon the table, why wonder that they hesitated?

BUFFALO CHIEF had said all his nation had to say. They were singularly reticent about the causes that provoked them to wage war. It did not become a great nation to whine about matters that had passed. The chiefs said: "Let the past be buried; we don't want any of the wigwams saved by the tall chiefs." But BUFFALO CHIEF gave some good advice to the Commissioners: "Tell your young men who guard these roads to behave themselves." This advice seemed singularly applicable.

After the "talks" the chiefs, fifty in number, started for the spot where their presents were stored, but when strongly pressed to sign they did so. BULL BEAR, one of the head Cheyenne chiefs, said: "Well, as you are so very earnest about it, I may as well as not," saying which he drove the pen deep into the paper, with nervous willingness. BLACK KETTLE, TALL BULL, WHITE HORSE, BIG HEAD, BIG JAKE and LITTLE ROBE followed.

The Arrapahoe chiefs, LITTLE RAVEN, SPOTTED WOLF, YELLOW BEAR and five other big chiefs then signed the joint treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

Then both tribes proceeded to the distribution place, where about $80,000 worth of goods were piled up to be given them. The distribution afforded them all intense satisfaction.

THE TREATY WITH THE CHEYENNES AND THE ARRAPAHOES.

By the old treaty of 1861, concluded at Fort Laramie with the Sioux, the Crows, the Assinabines, Gros Ventres, Arrickarees and Mandans, Blackfeet, Bloods, Pigeon, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes and others, the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Reservation commenced at the forks of the Platte and continued up the North Platte to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence southerly along the summit of said mountains to the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas to a point thereon due south of the forks of the Platte, and thence south to the place of beginning. By examining the map it will be seen that this reservation covered the larger part of the present State of Colorado, a larger portion of Western Kansas and a part of Dakotah. By the said treaty as originally made, the United States were to pay the said tribes (all combined) $50,000 per annum for fifty years. When it went to the Senate, that body struck out fifty years and inserted ten years, and for a further period of five years, if the President so willed it.

By the year 1861 the gold mines of Colorado had been developed to such an extent as to make it absolutely necessary to obtain the right of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes to the lands on which not only mining operations were being conducted, but even the City of Denver and other important towns had been built.

Hence a treaty was concluded on the 18th of February, 1861, with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes at Fort Wise in Kansas, by which they ceded all their lands, except a small reservation, lying on both sides of the Arkansas River, southeast of Denver, between the Purgatory River on the south and the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas on the North. The said district includes Fort Lyon and the post of Reynolds recently established. They deny consenting to the treaty.

After the terrible massacre by CHIVINGTON at Sand Creek, in November, 1864, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were driven out, and in October, 1865, after a most terrible, and to us, disasterous and expensive war, the Commissioners SANBORN, HARVEY and others, who were appointed to hunt them up and endeavor to make a peace with them, found them at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, below Fort Zarah.

It was thought best to remove them to a reservation as far as possible from the Colorado people, who seemed to be so much excited and embittered against them. The district selected for them commenced at the mouth of the Red Creek, where it empties into the Arkansas River, and extending up that creek to its source, passed westwardly to the Cimmarron River, opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which is about the meridian of Fort Larned, thence north to the Arkansas River, and then down that stream to the place of beginning. It will be observed that this reservation included about seventy miles of Southern Kansas, lying between the longitude of Fort Larned on the west and the Arkansas River on the east. When this treaty went to the Senate it was amended so as to require the President to designate for said tribe a reservation no part of which should be in the State of Kansas, and no part of it to be on other Indian lands, unless the tribes interested should consent.

In said treaty it is stipulated that the Indians should not be required to remove to their new reservation till conflicting titles had been adjusted. Those titles have not been settled as yet. It was further stipulated that the Indians should be permitted "to range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portion of that part of the country they claim as originally theirs, which lies between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers." The country referred to, of course, is that described by the treaty of 1861, hereinbefore adverted to. It was further agreed to pay them an annuity of $20 *per capita* prior to their locating permanently on their reservation, and $40 *per capita* after they should have settled thereon.

The two tribes were estimated at 2,800. After the treaty had been signed the Apaches were incorporated with them, and received into all the benefits of their treaty, they having about 700 persons.

Since Gen. HANCOCK marched on the Cheyenne village in April, 1867, war has been waged by the Cheyennes in a most relentless manner. They take upon themselves the responsibility of all that has been since done, and expressly exempt all other tribes.

The treaty just concluded leaves out the Apaches who prefer a confederation with the Kiowas and Comanches.

The reservation given drops off all lands lying in Kansas, and extends the southern boundary as defined by the treaty of 1865, from Red Creek down to the Cimmarron River, sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas; hence it is bounded east by the Arkansas River, south and west by the Cimmarron and north by Kansas, containing eight or nine thousand square miles.

It is agreed to build for them an agency house and other necessary buildings for a physician, farmer, miller, school-teacher, blacksmith, &c. Also it is stipulated to give them each a suit of good substantial woolen clothing each year, or the necessary materials to make it, and in addition thereto, to expend $30,000 annually for their benefit in such articles as they may need.

The Cheyennes positively refuse as yet to yield the right to hunt north of the Arkansas and south of the South Platte. They are willing to yield it whenever the buffalo leave it, but not before, unless they shall previously try to live by agriculture.

They agree, however, to take the right, subject to the terms of the treaty of 1865, that is, to carry the permit of their agent, and keep away ten miles from roads and forts. They withdraw all opposition to white settlements, and agree to protect and defend the white man as they would a brother. They withdraw all opposition to the Cimmarron road to New-Mexico, and to the Smoky Hill and Platte Railroads, and all other roads.

All they ask is a hunting right and they are willing that any conditions be imposed to keep the peace; but for the Commissioners to have demanded an absolute concession of this right would have been to continue the war.
of this right would have been to continue the war.

If white settlements drive away the buffalo, they say they will not want to hunt, but they cannot imagine why the white man would forbid their hunting on an unoccupied country filled with game.

They said: "Give them the right to hunt and the white man might fill up the remainder of the treaty, and whatever it might be, they would abide by it, and be his eternal friend."

To the Commissioners assertion that the game would soon be gone, they announced invariably that when gone on account of settlements, railroads, or any other cause, they would cease to ask the privilege. We go from here to North Platte to finish up our business with the Sioux, after which peace will be once more established on the Plains. C. H.

The Kentucky Congressmen.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the loyalty of the rebel members elected from this State to the Lower House, have adjourned and left the State. Careful inquiry elicits that a case has been made against five if not six of the rebel members. The evidence against BECK, of the Seventh District, is said to have been conclusive, showing that he publicly thanked God for the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run in 1861—made speeches with JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE denouncing the "tyrannical Lincoln Government," and urging resistance; that he was at one time about to accept a commission in the rebel army and go on the staff of BRECKINRIDGE, and that during the war he was a virulent and bitter rebel, and did all in his power to help the rebel cause.

In the case of JOHN D. YOUNG, from the Ninth District, who is Hon. SAM. MCKEE's opponent, it was proved that he made speeches in favor of the rebellion; rejoiced over the victories of the rebel army; left the State, in 1862, to avoid taking the oath; declared LINCOLN ought to be hanged; that the cause of JEFF. DAVIS was right; that he would never vote for or support a Union man; that he sent provisions to the rebel troops; went out and met the rebels when they came to Owingsville; praised their cause, and invited them to his house, where he entertained them handsomely, and that he had persuaded the sons of JOSHUA EWING to enter the rebel army. One witness swore that in 1861 he saw three men at night steal out of Owingsville, one of whom he took to be JOHN D. YOUNG, and that he believed they went out to confer with the rebels. Capt. CAL. MORGAN, a brother of the famous JOHN, testified that YOUNG had sent him provisions and advised him to take what supplies he needed from the citizens. YOUNG, he said, had always been regarded by the rebels as their friend, and one who wished the success of the rebel cause, and as an evidence of his good feeling for rebels, MORGAN said YOUNG had advised with him and invited him to come and stay at his house.

The evidence against GROVER, JONES and KNOTT is said to be stronger than in the cases just cited.

So far from it being true that nothing has been proved showing that the members of Congress elect from Kentucky are rebels, it is confidently asserted that a case of disloyalty has been made out against every one of them, and not a single man will get his seat. If, however, they should get their seats, BLAKELY, MCKEE, and other defeated loyalists, will contest them, and prove conclusively that the incumbents were elected by rebels, who, by their disloyalty, were disqualified from voting.

A young man named ROBERT BLACK has been arrested in Plattsburgh, Penn., for robbing the post-office. A clerk in the office observed a hand reaching through a lock-box for the letters in neighboring boxes, and seized it. The robber struggled vigorously, and succeeded in releasing his hand, but he was overtaken in the street and arrested. Several letters were found in his possession, and others were picked up in the street where he had had thrown them away during his flight.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The second series of M. GUIZOT's *Meditations on the Actual State of Christianity, and on the Attacks which are now being made upon it*, published by SCRIBNER & Co., is a work that will invite the attention of all thoughtful readers. It treats chiefly of the revival of Christianity in France, early in the century, discusses very ably the philosophy of COUSIN, and contains many interesting personal sketches of the great thinkers and writers of France with whom the author was intimate. These sketches, indeed, form the most attractive portion of the work. We subjoin one or two specimens, begining with the portraiture of the Abbe DE LAMENNAIS:

> This apostle of universal reason was at the same time the proudest worshiper of his own reason. Under the pressure of events without, and of an ardent controversy, a transformation took place in him, marked at once by its logical deductions and its moral inconsistency; he changed his camp without changing his principles; in the attempt to lead the supreme authority of his Church to admit his principles he had failed; and from that instant the very spirit of revolt that he had so severely rebuked broke loose in his soul and in his writings, finding expression at one time in an indignation full of hatred leveled at the powerful, the rich, and the fortunate ones of the world; at another time in a tender sympathy for the miseries of humanity. The "Words of a Believer" are the eloquent outburst of this tumult in his soul. Plunged in the chaos of sentiments the most contradictory, and yet claiming to be always consistent with himself, the champion of authority became in the State the most baited of democrats, and in the Church the haughtiest of rebels. It is not without sorrow that I thus express my unreserved opinion of a man of superior talent—mind lofty, soul intense; a man in the sequel profoundly sad himself, although haughty in his very fall. One cannot read in their stormy succession the numerous writings of the Abbé DE LA MENNAIS without recognizing in them traces, I will not say of his intellectual perplexities—his pride did not feel them—but of the sufferings of his soul, whether for good or for evil. A noble nature, but full of exaggeration in his opinions, of fanatical arrogance, and of angry asperity in his polemics. One title to our gratitude remains to the Abbé DE LA MENNAIS—he thundered to purpose against the gross and vulgar forgetfulness of the great moral interests of humanity. His essay on indifference in religious questions inflicted a rude blow upon that vice of the time, and recalled men's souls to regions above. And thus it was that he, too, rendered service to the great movement and awakening of Christians in the nineteenth century, and that he merits his place in that movement although he deserted it."

M. AUGUSTE COMTE.

One of the most interesting sketches in the volume is that of COMTE:

> "I knew M. AUGUSTE COMTE personally. I had some communication with him in the period from 1824 to 1830. I was then struck by the elevation of his sentiments and by the vigor of his mind. In October, 1832, at the moment when I was entering upon my functions as Minister of Public Instruction, he came to me and formally demanded that I should create for him in the 'College of France' a professorship of general history for the physical and mathematical sciences. I see no cause to express myself here otherwise than I have already done in my 'Memoirs' as to the impression produced upon me by his conversation and his personal bearing. 'He explained to me drearily and confusedly his views upon man, society, civilization, religion, philosophy, history. He was a man single minded, honest, of profound convictions, devoted to his own ideas, in appearance modest, although at heart prodigiously vain; he sincerely believed that it was his calling to open a new era for the mind of man and for human society. While listening to him, I could hardly refrain from expressing my astonishment that a mind so vigorous should at the same time be so narrow as not even to perceive the nature and bearing of the facts with which he was dealing, and the questions which he was authoritatively deciding; that a character so disinterested should not be warned by his own proper sentiments—which were moral in spite of his system—of its falsity and its negation of morality. I did not even make any attempt at discussion with M. COMTE; his sincerity, his enthusiasm, and the delusion that blinded him, inspired me with that sad esteem that takes refuge in silence. Had I even judged it fitting to create the chair which he demanded, I should not for a moment have dreamed of assigning it to him.'
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> I should have been as silent and still more sad if I had then known the trials through which M. AUGUSTE COMTE had already passed. He had been, in 1823, a prey to a violent attack of mental alienation, and in 1827, during a paroxysm of gloomy melancholy, he had thrown himself from the Pont des Arts into the Seine, but had been rescued by one of the King's guard. More than once, in the course of his subsequent life this mental trouble seemed upon the point of recurring.
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> Many will be tempted to demand how a man so little master of himself, and whose mind was under so little government, could ever have succeeded in producing a doctrine so considerable, and in exercising such real influence upon the philosophical world. The fact is nevertheless beyond question. Whether the cause is to be referred to the merit of M. COMTE and of his doctrine, or to the state of men's minds at the time, it is certain that not only in France but in Europe, and particularly in England, numerous and honorable disciples came over to his ideas, and that Positivism became a school wanting neither in sincerity nor credit. When such men as M. LITTRE at Paris, and Mr. J. STUART MILL in London, declare themselves his adherents, the doctrine has claims to a serious examination.
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> M. AUGUSTE COMTE lived constantly, as far as he was individually concerned, under the empire of a fixed idea, which occasioned him many a painful disappointment; and he lived, as far as his system was concerned, under the empire of a false idea, which associated with views just in themselves and sometimes grand, one pervading and permanent error.
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> His fixed personal idea consisted in his thinking himself called to regenerate human science and human society by the single virtue of his doctrine. Besides their share in the presumptuousness which is the common character of mankind, minds that are inventive and fond of systematizing are particularly prone to extend beyond their legitimate bearings—nay, beyond all bounds—the pretensions and the hopes which their ideas suggest. M. AUGUSTE COMTE was one of the most striking instances, as well as one of the most honest victims, of this intellectual intoxication—the noblest, although not the least fantastic form, of human pride. The Christian religion has its apostles and it has its missionaries, speaking in the name of a Master other than themselves, and preaching a faith they did not themselves originate. M. AUGUSTE COMTE was his own proper apostle—the inventor and missionary of his own proper faith. Of profound convictions, with no selfish, worldly views, he aspired to the entire empire of the intellect, believing both the interests of social order and the honor of the human mind involved in the triumph of his doctrine; he ardently desired not only its propagation, but its organization as a permanent and potent institution, to insure and perpetuate his triumph. The real and practical government of nations, according to him, was only, as it ought to be only, a sort of stewardship, charged with the duty of realizing and carrying into effect the ideas of thinking men. 'The systematic separation of the two elementary forces, the spiritual and the temporal,' so he wrote to Mr. J. STUART MILL, 'constitutes certainly the principal condition for a *dénouement* of the actual situation. I admit that the special requirements of a situation where those two forces are confounded may authorize, and sometimes oblige, philosophers, in the interest of a final regeneration, to participate, by way of exception, in actual political life, although an inclination for such a life exposes them to the danger of many a quicksand, and demands that their principles should be firmly settled, to avoid the risk of a real deviation. To embody my thought upon this subject in a palpable example relative to a great occurrence, I blame the philosopher CONDORCET for having suffered himself to be returned as member to our glorious Convention, in which men of action were leaders, and properly so, whereas CONDORCET could never be so placed as to regard things from the same point of view; hence that false position for which in the sequel he had so cruelly to suffer. But on the contrary, I should have regarded it as very natural for him to develop a great activity in the club of the Jacobins; for, placed beyond the sphere of the Government, properly so called, that club constituted at that time a sort of spiritual power, in that remarkable and so little comprehended combination of things which characterized the revolutionary *régime*.'
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> He had so entire a confidence in his own intellectual superiority, and in the rights which it conferred, that he expressed it sometimes with a *naïveté* amounting almost to idolatry. One day, believing that he had won over to his ideas M. ARMAND MARRAST, then the editor of the *National*, he wrote thus to his wife: 'MARRAST no longer feels any repugnance in admitting the indispensable fact of my intellectual superiority; he is, in this respect, in my opinion, especially influenced by MILL, whom he holds, and with reason, in high account. To speak plainly and in general terms, I believe that, at the point at which I have now arrived, I have no occasion to do more than to continue to exist; the kind of preponderance which I covet cannot, henceforth, fail to devolve upon me.'"

—*Voices of the Border* is the rather unmeaning title of a volume of verse written by Lieut.-Col. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A., and published by HURD & HOUGHTON. The author says in his preface that in thus collecting his poems together he was "actuated principally by the motive of rescuing from literary shipwreck some of his fugitive pieces, which hitherto have floated, rudderless, on the uncertain current of the public Press." He would better have let them float on.

—*The Ghost. A Christmas Story*, by WM. D. O'CONNOR, with two illustrations by THOMAS NAST, is published by G. P. PUTNAM & SON. The characters of this pathetic story are a rich old physician of Boston, his beautiful daughter, the ghost of an erratic friend who had died in great poverty, a poor woman, tenant to the rich old doctor, &c. Of course, there is the well-known story of undeserved poverty, rich harshness, ghostly interference on the side of struggling virtue, and a sweet lesson in humanity from the beautiful daughter. Result—tenant not turned into the street, but the rent forgiven, Christmas dinner provided, and the ghost sent rejoicing back to the fields of Elysium. These common-place materials are, however, woven in a very artistic manner into a story of much pathetic interest. The illustrations are well engraved, and the whole appearance of the book is attractive.

—In a pamphlet published by the American News Company, of this City, Mr. CHARLES H. FARNHAM presents a brief but comprehensive review of the method of musical instruction invented by GALIN and perfected by PARIS and CHEVE. Though well known throughout France and Europe, and approved by the most erudite judges, the publication of the method has not, we believe, attracted a great share of the attention of critics in this country. Mr. FARNHAM's *exposé* is, therefore, all the more welcome, since the elaborate reviews of the system by Mons. AZEVEDO and other distinguished critics have not had counterparts in the new world, and a perusal of his work will probably win for the system of instruction it elucidates a certain degree of popularity. We cannot be expected to do full justice, in a hasty sketch, to the merits of Mons. GALIN's invention. A thorough description of its peculiarities would, besides, involve the bringing up of technicalities for the recapitulation of which we refer the reader to Mr. FARNHAM's pamphlet. A few words must suffice to state the salient points of the method. The inventor proposes, first, to substitute for the use of the voice and all solnote instruments a series of figures, each of which is to be dotted according to the position of the note on the old-style staff, and crossed by an acute or a grave accent, according as the note is sharpened or flattened. The staff and its endless ledger lines are thus dispensed with, as also the multiplicity of sharps and flats, and the musician has before him signs, each representing a distinct sound, and each, whether the note be natural, sharp or flat—provided with a distinctive appellation by which the pupil can designate it in solfaing. The pamphlet under consideration devotes a chapter to the method of writing and naming the durations. A musical composition being divided into phrases by the recurrence, at regular periods of time, of pauses that seem more or less completely to terminate an idea, these pauses are indicated by the usual points of punctuation, according to their character, and each phrase is divided visibly into small equal portions of duration called measures. Each note and pause, according to its duration, has its distinctive monosyllabic name. This system gives the effect of each combination of sounds the reality of an object, which, having a name as well as a sign, becomes firmly fixed in the pupil's memory. The utility of the language of durations can be easily seen: by representing the values of notes in names that are spoken, independently of musical sounds, for the measure is studied without the embarrassment of intonation. A further examination into the excellences of this method would, however, be useless. Neither the complete demonstrations of the Galin Theory, nor the success of its practice can be seen out of the classroom; for music being addressed exclusively to the sense of hearing, any explanations without oral illustrations must be unsatisfactory. Only where practice accompanies theory can the subject be explained with perfect clearness. By a little reflection, however, the reader can see that the scientific part of the Galin Method—its writing and nomenclature—being more simple and complete than that of the old school, it must afford superior advantages in every respect. All branches of the art have received a better exposition from it. Harmony in all its developments is treated in a scientific and comprehensible manner, that reduces it to the understanding of all, and the students who have striven with the difficulties besetting the study of this branch of the art will readily appreciate the advantages of the new method. The fact that it has been adopted in the Polytechnic and the Normal Schools of Paris, and that in a recent *concours* of orpheonists, held in the French capital, the men versed in the Galin Method mastered with ease a Wagnerian chorus which the choristers of the Grand Opera required two months to commit to memory, bears testimony to the excellence of the new system.

—HARPER & BROTHERS have published Miss BRADDON's *Birds of Prey*, which has been running through the pages of *Belgravia*. Like all of Miss BRADDON's previous novels, *Birds of Prey* is full of startling situations and romantic writing, and will take with those who admire *Aurora Floyd*, *Eleanor's Victory*, &c.

—A. S. BARNES & Co. have published a very useful volume of *Lord Bacon's Essays*; prepared for schools by Mr. JAMES R. BOYD. The notes are practical and will prove very serviceable to young students. The same firm have added to their valuable list of school-books *A Latin Reader*, forming one of Mr. WM. B. SILBER's Latin course.

They also publish in very neat form a volume of hymns, set to appropriate music, under the title of *Episcopal Common Praise*. The selections evince good taste and are well arranged.

—*Home Life: A Journal*, by ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, published by D. APPLETON & Co., was written, says the author, "with the wish to illustrate not only a few fundamental principles of Education, but also the difficulties and disappointments attendant upon the endeavor to carry them out under ordinary circumstances and among ordinary people." Little can be said in commendation of this book. The tone of it is censorious, and there is very little interest in the story.

—ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, have published *Weighed in the Balance*, a domestic story by the author of the *Win and Wear* series. They also publish, in handsome form, *Hymns of Faith and Hope*, by HORATIUS BONAR, D. D.; *Bible Jewels*, by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.; and *A Fagot of Stories for Little Folks*, by Rev. P. B. POWER.

—HURD & HOUGHTON have published a very pretty edition of *Paul and Virginia*, with illustrations by HOPPIN.

—The *History of the Thirteenth Infantry Regiment of Connecticut During the Great Rebellion*, by HOMER B. SPRAGUE, published by CASE, LOCKWOOD & Co., Hartford, is the record of a regiment whose good services in the war deserved commendation.

—LEE & SHEPARD have published *The Starry Flag; or, The Young Fisherman of Cape Ann*. By Oliver Optic. An excellent story for boys and girls.

—The APPLETONS also publish a work by Prof. T. F CURTIS, D. D., on *The Human Element in the Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures*.

—*Snow-berries* is the name of a series of very pretty stories for young folks, by ALICE CARY. It is handsomely illustrated, and published in very neat style by TICKNOR & FIELDS.

—Among the political publications of the day we notice a handsome volume of the speeches of GOV. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, relating to Slavery and the Rebellion. Published by LITTLE & BROWN, Boston.

—Mr. SAMUEL R. WELLS, of this city, has published in pamphlet form Dr. OSGOOD's sermon on *The Gospel among the Animals; or, Christ with the Cattle*, which was suggested by a conversation with the President of the Society for the Protection of Animals.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* (Republican) says that the returns of the State election, as they come in, materially change some of the first reports. The Unionists have a Senator in the Third and one in the Fifth Districts, and also a delegate in Barbour and another in Randolph and Tucker.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Reconstruction Obstructed by the Democratic Party—What the Reconstruction Act has Done—Vote of Virginia—Its Lesson.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1867.

If consistency were a virtue, what would become of the Democratic Party? In regard to the means used to attain an end, it may be no virtue, because various means may tend to the same object, and to prefer either is only a question of the most practical or the most expedient. But when the *object* to be attained is avowedly one of principle, consistency is a virtue. We cannot support an object which we declare to be constitutional and right to-day and oppose it to-morrow, without an utter disregard for all principle.

Apply this to the reconstruction of the Southern States. Who was it in 1865 called for the instant and unconditional admission of the Southern States? Who was it, but Mr. JOHNSON, supported by the whole Democratic Party? Who now, in 1867, oppose that admission? This same Democratic Party! Why? What has happened in the meantime? Nothing, but that in 1865, half the people of the South could not vote, and in 1867 the whole people can vote, with very few exceptions; for the disfranchisement of rebels has amounted to very little. The registration in the Confederate States compared with the population shows there was little disfranchisement. All that has happened in the meanwhile is, that the right of suffrage has been extended to the whole people. That is all. The Democratic Party now charge upon the Republicans the awful crime of having adopted the first principle of democracy! This may be no virtue in the Republicans, but it is extraordinary want of it in the Democrats. It is what the Apostle calls want "of natural affection." It is devouring their own offspring. The Republican Party offered the South terms of return, which were at once kind, liberal and generous, which involved no universal suffrage, and no military rule. This generous offer—nobler than was ever made before in the world's history—was contumaciously rejected, despised and scorned. Another offer has been made which is nothing more nor less than the Democratic principle of universal suffrage, with a few exceptions of notorious rebels. Under this principle, the great body of adult males in the South having been enrolled, are now voting on the question whether they shall have any State Governments. Who opposes this? The Democratic Party. On what ground? Have not the Democratic Party insisted from its birth that Government can only exist with the consent of the governed? If the *people* of Virginia now, for the first time, vote, as a whole people, to have a State Government, make a State Constitution, and return to their place in the Union, can the Democratic Party afford to oppose their return? *Nous verrons.* A few successes at local elections will hardly pay for the destruction, which must inevitably come, of a party which not only violates its own principles, but opposes the restoration of the Union.

For the first time in its history, the *people* of Virginia have voted; and in all time past it has been governed by the few at the expense of the many. How completely this is true, I will now show by a few practical examples.

The following table shows the vote of several counties in Virginia: the whole vote on President, in 1860, and the vote on the Convention in 1867:

	Vote on President, 1860.	Vote on Convention, 1867.
Nelson	1,235	1,738
Appomattox	794	1,328
Dinwiddie	826	1,880
Nottoway	439	1,500
Petersburgh	1,836	3,679
Elizabeth City	436	763
Southampton	1,117	626
Isle of Wight	928	240
Nansemond	907	1,795
Totals in nine counties	7,513	13,549

The total population of these counties was 103,321, and at the usual ratio of voters would have given 16,000 votes. Here, then, it is apparent that prior to the Reconstruction Act, *less than half the people voted under the laws of Virginia.* All the residue were disfranchised. Now, eighty-five per cent. have voted, and for the first time since its existence Virginia has attempted to become a State governed by the consent of the governed. Now, I don't ask for what party these people have voted, nor how many of them are white or black; I see a plain palpable fact, that the Reconstruction Act is working to deliver the people of Virginia from the Government of an aristocracy—antagonistic to Republican Government and every American idea of popular rights. Is that an act which the American people are likely to overturn? Is it probable that any party in this country will place itself squarely on the ground of repealing that act? There are several persons named for the Presidency, including Gen. GRANT, and not one of them, except the out-and-out Copperheads, but who is committed to the Act of Reconstruction. Of all men in the United States the most thoroughly committed to it is Gen. GRANT, and of all men most likely to enforce it is Gen. GRANT. There is not the slightest probability that for several years to come the reconstruction policy of Congress can be in the least changed. There is not the least probability that there will be a Congress favorable to any change for many years. What an idle folly it is, then, for the rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North to expect any such thing? or to obstruct the restoration of the Union? Surely—and now quickly—the work of reconstruction will go on, and the Republican Party will finish what they began by the restoration of unity, harmony and prosperity to this great Republic.

The rebels were advised to show their contempt of the Reconstruction Act by not voting. They have voted, as the returns will show, and in voting have *shown their nakedness.* They have voted against the very thing which two years ago they clamored for, and voted in vain. The result is a deserved punishment to the folly and iniquity which first played the hypocrite and then acted the bully.

The idea that the North will ever revoke its decision on this point is a delusion as great as that which believed in cotton and secession. But the history of this country shows that the Southern people had been delivered over to strong delusions; and it does not seem that those delusions are likely to cease till a new generation arises, who are bred up to the practice as well as the theory of freedom. The Copperheads are pursuing the same career with the old Federalists. They gain a State here and there, and a few local successes, when the people are dissatisfied with some commercial or occasional policy, but the great popular current is against them, and when the national issues come on they are overwhelmed.

There is now the greatest probability that Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia and Florida will soon make new Constitutions, restore their State Governments, and be represented in Congress. The restoration of the Union will then be substantially accomplished, and all the political evils of the land will be remedied. If Congress is wise and prudent the best measures of finance will be devised, and the nation go on steadily and gloriously in its predestined career; giving to the world the only example of a successful Republican Government.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT HARKER.—The Government is spending large sums of money at Fort Harker in erecting capacious warehouses, splendid residences for the officers, &c. About a million of dollars is being expended; a mammoth Government depot is built, and all the conveniences for the reception and storage of freight are being arranged. This fort is destined to be one of the most important if not the leading post in the Western country. The outfit at Fort Riley will be transferred to Harker, and the latter will become the leading point for the distribution of supplies to the Southwestern posts.—*Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Oct. 29.*

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The Cause of Late Republican Losses—Letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, as to the Political Condition of the Country.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I am well satisfied with the result of our election—we may consider it a tie—the 100,000 majority which, when we were altogether a Union War Party, elected BROUGH our Governor, has been driven off by a few Radical leaders, whom the Republicans in the two Houses have allowed to rule and perhaps to ruin them. There is a very large number of old-line Whigs, and of those who inherit their prepossessions and opinions, who went with the Republicans at the late election in all things except the Constitutional Amendment, because they feared to place power in the hands of their old admirers, the Democrats, while they heartily disapproved the extreme Radical policy of the Republican Party. This class of voters is very nearly numbered in the difference between the Democratic vote for Governor and the vote against the Constitutional Amendment. On the whole, the result has shown that if a new election were to take place at once, it would be in the power of the Conservatives to give a large majority to either side at pleasure. This may, or may not be, the case a year to come—either party when in power may, within that time, utterly destroy itself past the possibility of rescue. The present tendency of the Conservatives is to unite with the Republican Party, if that party will, in obedience to what they know to be the will of the people, recall their proscriptive mandate, and leave the intelligence of the Southern States free to act in modifying and carrying on their State Governments, and desist from forcing on them negro suffrage and *quasi*-negro, *quasi*-military rule. This they will do if they read aright, and profit by, the lesson which has just been taught them.

The two propositions, namely: that of *giving suffrage to the blacks, and denying it to the whites, as a punishment for past political and military offences*, were for the first time submitted to the people, and their opinion asked upon them at the late election in Ohio.

Ohio was selected as the most decidedly Radical among the great States, and the questions were put to her people, first of all, in the confident expectation that their authority would be obtained for fastening the Reconstruction Acts on the South, and extending them over the Border States, under the assumption that the Government of no State can be Republican that does not admit negro suffrage, and proscribe men who have been rebels. Both these questions were involved and discussed in the Ohio election, the Republican orators insisting that it would be inconsistent and unjust to force negro suffrage on the South, and not accept it for ourselves. This was manifestly true; we could not, with any pretence of political justice, place the whole South under negro government, by admitting all black, and excluding so many white voters as would give the negroes a majority everywhere, and at the same time refuse to suffer 7,000 negroes to vote in Ohio, with 500,000 white voters to control them. When the people of Ohio refused to accept negro suffrage as a part of their own system they were guilty of no inconsistency and no injustice—*they* had inflicted neither proscription nor negro suffrage on the South—as far as it had been executed it was the act of their public servants, and they, by this vote refused it their sanction. This was the response of the forty thousand majority who voted against the constitutional amendment. They disapprove proscription for past political or military offences, and they disapprove of the attempt to force negro suffrage upon an unwilling people.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

I have no doubt a large majority of the Republicans in the two Houses of Congress are Conservative in their opinions and feelings—that as a matter of choice, they would prefer for themselves and their neighbors, white to negro rulers, and would rather soothe and heal the wounds of the Union than to aggravate and inflame them. Fortunately, for them and for the nation, the Ohio election has shown, before it was too late, that *it will consist with the will of the people to act in accordance with such feelings and convictions.* I therefore most earnestly hope that the Conservative Republicans of Congress will dethrone their despotic leaders, keep out of those pens of political bondage called Congressional caucusses, and take control of the two Houses: for they can do it readily, if each and all will but keep themselves free to vote and act according to their convictions, and thus represent each his district, instead of all representing a caucus. *And they should at once rescind all measures which operate as mere insult and annoyance to intelligent men of the South; give over the effort to establish negro government by the disfranchisement of the whites; repeal their ordinances placing the Southern States under military government, and make the military there again subordinate to the civil power, and replace it where the Constitution places it—under the control of the Executive: admit at once the loyal and legally qualified Senators and Representatives from the ten excluded States, not making party adhesion a test of either qualification or loyalty.* They will then have the aid and counsel of the wisest and best men of those States, and reconstruction will be possible, and, in time, effectual. There will still be, for a while, disturbance, riots, crimes of violence, and, perhaps, local insurrections; for the public mind, which tended to settle down in peace after the close of the war, and under the President's plan of restoration has been again greatly agitated, and, unhappily, the men most interested in reestablishing order, the men of intelligence, men of property, men who by their position in society had influence over the ignorant and unreasoning masses, are placed under the ban of the Union and thus rendered powerless—and all is left in the hands of a disorderly multitude, except in so far as they are restrained by military force. *There can never be permanent reconstruction until the intelligence of those States is released from political bondage.* When the ban is removed they may soon regain their influence and render efficient aid in the restoration of order and domestic quiet and peace—and there is no danger of their again exciting or countenancing secession—the terrible calamities which it has brought upon them will be an enduring monition against it, and nothing but actual and persistent oppression will again drive them to revolt.

By retracing their steps, which have been obviously taken in a wrong direction—by an honest effort to restore the Union, without regard to party supremacy—by following, promptly and cheerfully, the late indications of the public will, the Republican Party may deserve and assure the continuance of political power; and they can secure it by no other means. Denunciation can now avail nothing. Our republican institutions are endangered—the people wish them preserved—and crimination of an Executive, stripped of all power to do good or evil, does not tend to restore or preserve them. It is idle to denounce the President as a usurper, because he refused to sanction a series of bills giving him unconstitutional power, and stripping him of power which the Constitution gives him. Partisan Presses may join in a crusade against him; the people will not, but rather look to his acts and the acts of Congress, and weigh them against each other. The public mind is prepared for a calm comparison, the temper in which each was conceived, and the effects that each has produced and is producing on the country, its prosperity and peace.

ABUSIVE SPEECHES.

Very little can now be gained by calling hard names and the accumulation of harsh and reproachful epithets. Copperhead is now understood to be a flash term, and to mean one who is not a Radical, who thinks the Constitution still worth restoring and preserving, and of more binding efficacy than the most solemn Radical platform. The bitterest and most vehement curses against those who refuse conformity, are now without effect. Our Vice-President, Mr. WADE, tried them to the utmost in some of the Southern counties in Ohio. In Gallia, these, with his exposition of Radical policy, brought down the Republican majority 1,107 to 85, and in Washington from 607 to 82, with a like result in Scioto, Meigs and Athens counties. Had he canvassed the State with like effect the Democracy would have carried it by a majority of thirty thousand.

His earnest efforts, however, were not entirely lost. The publication in *Galignani's Messenger* of choice extracts from his speeches has given us a most distinctive reputation in Europe for that species of oratory. At home every effort of genius seems to have lost its effect—even a sneer does not avail now in place of argument—Gen. SCHENCK tried it in answer to Mr. STANBERY's official opinion on the Reconstruction Act, and his county, which had given 20 majority for the Republican ticket in 1866, thereupon gave 680 for the Democracy. No one should carp at Gen. SCHENCK because of his failure. The opinion was a compact, carefully considered law paper, absolutely unassailable by argument, so Gen. SCHENCK must either let it pass unanswered or work off his wit, even though not attic, to stand in the place of argument against it. Mr. WADE, of course, could do no more than to damn it, and the Attorney-General with it. Gen. BUTLER might impeach the President for calling for it, it were, indeed, more than absurd—it were criminal even—to fancy that such an act, framed in the temper in which that was conceived and framed, admitted of construction; indeed, it was proved at last that none but the law-givers who framed could construe it.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

But the impeachment of the President has been, and perhaps is still, the Alpha and Omega of the extreme Radical faction, and the crimes for which he is to be ousted are numerous, if not flagrant.

I will briefly consider them, at the same time expressing a hope that the House will not initiate an impeachment, which unbiased opinion will construe a mere act of party malignity, or the prosecution of a purpose to get full possession of the Executive power. If it be touched, the crime should be definite and the proof clear, otherwise some men may, like the mad *King Lear*, propose to "change sides, handy dandy" and ask "which is the justice and which the thief." It will hardly be believed that he employed an assassin to murder himself.

The first and most complained of is an act of party treachery—damaging as represented, not a "high crime" within the meaning of the Constitution. This, to be intelligible, requires a brief introductory statement.

At the time the people of Tennessee passed their ordinance of secession, ANDREW JOHNSON, a Senator in Congress from that State, refused to join in the rebellion, and used all the means in his power to counteract and defeat it. This excited bitter indignation against him, and he was insulted and abused, and, at last, driven into exile; his anger was thereby roused to the highest pitch, and, in anticipation of a Union triumph, he threatened the most signal vengeance against his persecutors. The rebellion was put down—he became President of the United States, and found the enemies, whom he had threatened crushed, prostrate and suppliant. And here is his crime—as we have it from one of the most able Republican speakers: He did not, and—strangely persistent—he will not, as President, inflict on them the vengeance with which, when in exile, he threatened them. He even went, and seems still disposed to go, the length of relieving, as far as possible, the miseries which they have, in their madness, brought upon themselves—in other words, of doing good to those who despitefully used him and persecuted him. The Republican orator to whom I refer could find no human motive for this change of feeling and action, and, therefore, concludes that he was moved to it by the instigation of the devil. All motives merely personal he proves to have been strongly in favor of the threatened vengeance.

We need not be told that revenge is a sweet morsel,

"Sweet to the soul as honey to the taste."

And the orator says that the two Houses would have sustained the President—that the people would have sustained him—had he carried out his threats; and that he threw away these advantages and brought himself into disgrace and peril with the party who honored him, by listening to the voice of mercy, and weakly and wickedly forgiving his enemies.

But, after all, I think the orator, for whose opinion I have great respect, was mistaken as to the motive power to which he imputes this change of purpose and action. The devil is often accused unjustly. That high functionary, as I am instructed, never interferes to allay the angry passions of men, but rather to excite and inflame them. Indeed, I think a rational human motive may be found for all these evils of the President, charged and proved against him.

It was certainly quite natural to be incensed against the rebels, who dishonored, insulted and drove him into exile, and equally so to express his indignant feelings in language of defiance and in threats—and it is also quite probable that when he became President, he thought it improper to use his high official station to avenge his private wrongs, and to execute as President of the United States, threats which he made as ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. He acted as he would have acted if he thought and felt so. It was the paramount duty of our President, obvious to one who had no private wrongs to avenge, or, having such, determined to forgive them, to allay divisions and promote peace, and to restore the Union, and bring all its parts as soon and as effectually as he might, into harmonious action. Indeed, he seems to have felt this, and to have thought it better and more surely accomplished by kindness and conciliation than by continued insult, menace and arrogance. So he seems to have thought, for so he acted.

There are, doubtless, very many good patriots among us who differ from him, and think it better to punish the rebels than to restore the Union; but such is not the general feeling of our people. Generally they would destroy the sin and spare the sinner. Such seems to have been the views and feelings which dictated the action of the President, and recent developments give us a right to conclude that a majority of the nation will approve them. Certainly they will not consider it a high crime and misdemeanor so to think and so to act.

WHAT HAS THE PRESIDENT DONE.

But he refused his sanction and support to the Constitutional Amendment—the peace offering of the two Houses to the rebel States. True, it is to be remembered that none of the Senators or members from the States whose constitutions were to be changed by the measure of conciliation were allowed to take their seats in the Houses of Congress while it was under discussion or on its passage, and the States were required to accept it under penalty. Now, whether the President thought the measure a wise one or not, and its wisdom does not instantly strike every candid mind, he may well have disapproved it on the ground that it originated and was attempted to be carried through in a manner not usual in the formation of constitutions for free republics. One precedent only occurs in our political history, namely: the attempt to force upon Kansas a pro-slavery constitution manufactured for her in Missouri. That failed, and ruined the party who attempted it.

The President also disapproves of the Reconstruction Acts, now in process of being forced upon the Southern States, and I concur with him. The measure strikes me as neither wise nor just. Admit that the rebels are treated in it with mercy, that they all deserve death as a punishment for their treason, without regard to the means by which they came or were forced into it; that instead, they are merely placed in political bondage under their former slaves. Still the punishment is arbitrary and unlawful; it has no constitutional warrant, and no one is bound to submit to it any longer than constrained by actual force—and it is not likely to conciliate the kindly feelings of the men of the South whom it proscribes and places in subjection. The measure, as I view it, is unwise and unlawful as to them, and unjust and pegrading to us of the North who never rebelled. Carry it into effect, and it gives to the plantation negro of the South a large excess of power in the government of the Union over that enjoyed by one of our Northern citizens. For example; the proscription of the whites gives to the negroes in Louisiana, efficiently, the power of the State in the local and also in the General Government, and the State is to have power in the Union due to its whole population, white and black. The census of 1860 gives Louisiana an aggregate population of 708,000, composed of 357,000 whites and 351,000 blacks. The State, therefore, will be entitled, under the reconstruction resolutions, to seven Representatives in Congress, of which 351,000 blacks will be the whole efficient constituency—the white men who can read and write and cipher as far as the rule of three, having no more to do with it than their mules and horses. So that 50,000 manumitted slaves send a member to Congress, and 100,000 citizens of Ohio do the same thing, and no more. One manumitted plantation negro in Louisiana will, therefore, have political power in the House of Representatives equal to two citizens of Ohio, and the preponderance will be considerably greater, in the Electoral College, for President. The 351,000 Louisiana negroes will be entitled to two Senators—2,300,000 citizens of Ohio are entitled to two. One Louisiana negro will, therefore, have political power in the Senate more than equal to six of our citizens. To prove the reconstruction scheme a wrong against us, citizens of a Northern State, who never rebelled, it were only necessary to show that one of us, a citizen of Ohio, is as good as a manumitted plantation negro of Louisiana, and ought to have a voice as potent in the General Government of the Union.

The Constitution as it is, involves inequalities in this particular among the citizens of the different States, and I would not amend it to remove them; it works no mischief, for we are all one people, of the same race, of like intelligence, in all things alike, morally and socially. But I would not amend the Constitution to increase it where it exists, or to create it where it exists not; and, especially, I would not give this enormous excess of power to men of a different race, who are not and can never be our associates; of whom we know little socially except that they are ignorant and degraded, and nothing politically except that they have always been, and are, a disturbing element in our system. Their degradation, ignorance and immorality, the bitter fruits of Slavery and oppression, entitle them to our commiseration, but do not entitle them to a place so much above us in the scale of political power. It would be a much smaller concession by us to the African, and more reasonable and just, to give each negro in Ohio ten votes than to give the negro in the South the power over us, in the union involved in this plan of reconstruction. It may be said, and truly, that this inequality will be but temporary; that but one generation of proscribed white men have to die off, and all will be right; a white man in the North will at length become equal to a negro in the South. This is true; even less than the truth; it is impossible that these proposed negro republics shall, by their own action, ever come into being; or, if created by external power, shall stand alone for a single moment. There will be no attempt to carry them out, or any pretense of the kind, beyond the next Presidential election. In the meantime, there will be war to the knife of black against white; of barbarism and poverty and power combined against intelligence and property, which can be restrained only by military power, and the United States will be compelled to keep up standing armies in all the reconstructed States until they shall be again reconstructed. During this process, the five Brigadier-Generals will not only be autocrats each of his district, but will control the vote of the nine States, and send to the Senate eighteen Senators, to the House eighty-two members, and give, in the electoral college one hundred votes for President. This will be better than the proposed negro supremacy, as our military officers are generally humane and intelligent men, and know how to govern; but it were not well to invest even them with such exhorbitant power.

But look further to consequences. If there shall be a majority of constitutional votes for one candidate for the Presidency, and if the one hundred military electors, added to the minority, make a majority of the whole, there will arise a question which can be decided only by the sword; and the army of the South, if united under their five Generals, will settle the question of legitimacy at Washington, as the Pretorian guard were wont to do at Rome, and the Janissaries at Constantinople.

For these reasons, *I concur with the President in disapproving this Congressional plan of reconstruction*, and the vote at the late election in Ohio has strongly pronounced the disapproval of the people, and their objections will not be removed when they consider it in connection with its attendant consequences.

On the whole, I do not think it will be practicable further to influence the public mind against the President, or longer to retain party power by waging war against him. Whether he betrayed his party in the absurd hope of thereby perpetuating his own power, or sacrificed power and party on the altar of his country, ceases to be a question of national importance. It is a question on which opinions differ and can be better settled when the country is relieved from its present disturbed condition.

RADICALISM EXHAUSTED.

And on reviewing the ground, as far as my limited observation extends, *I see no reason to anticipate a reactionary excitement in favor of extreme Radical men or measures.* The tide is setting against them and cannot be suddenly checked. The more conservative Republican leaders, if they would retain power, must learn to know that there is a public opinion not created by themselves or changeable at their pleasure, which, when it speaks—as it has spoken—is entitled to their respect. In obedience to this they must dethrone their Radical despots, and conform their action in Congress to the expressed public will, and legislate like rational men, with calmness and consideration rather than with passion. It is hard to ask a political party to acknowledge error and retrace their steps, but in this case the good of the country requires, and the expressed will of the people demands it. The correction must and will be made, either by them or by those who will succeed them, and it were better done in a conservative spirit by them than by the Democracy, who will be otherwise called to the task under more difficult complications.

If the Republicans will do this promptly and cheerfully, they will probably regain and retain their ascendency, and they may rely on the Democracy to render them all needful aid in restoring and securing it. That party, wherever in power, will, unless they have learned wisdom from hard experience, adopt objectionable measures, or bring forward obnoxious men, such as will destroy their ascendency, if the Republicans have Conservative wisdom enough to profit by their errors.

T. EWING.

RESTORATION OF THE FALLEN.

Midnight Meetings in New-York

The history of efforts for the reformation of fallen women is not a particularly cheerful one, nor remarkable in any respect down to a very recent period, unless it were for the melancholy inefficiency of the hard and opprobrious work, and the superhuman patience and perseverance of the few who have never less felt themselves called to it. McDOWELL's unpopular but powerful agitation some thirty years ago gave a considerable impetus to "moral reform" societies and Magdalen institutions; but the general movement soon subsided, and the parent society and public journal, founded by himself, drifted into a mainly preventive and protective work, as much more useful as it was more acceptable than that of crusading against the licentiousness of both sexes. The American Female Guardian Society is now prominent and popular among the charitable institutions of the whole country. We remember vividly, however, the general obloquy and disgust which attended the pioneers, both male and female, in this movement, and which has not entirely ceased to hang around the subject to the present time, although a great and manifest advance has since then taken place in the direction of compassion for the erring. A suspicion of pruriency attached itself to those well-meaning people, and a particularly loud intrusion of their theme upon the public ear—for which, probably, McDOWELL was chiefly responsible—gave too much support to this doubt of their quality. In short, an utter lack of the delicacy which is absolutely essential to any success in a direction like this, proved fatal alike to the good name and the usefulness of these zealous but indiscreet reformers. It appears to us that the same defect exists in the very idea of our public Magdalen Asylums, and accounts in great part for their extremely limited usefulness: and that here is the candinal point of divergence between the old system and the new, of which we propose to give some account in this article. "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," is the rule *sine qua non*, in this matter. As much privacy as possible in doing the benevolent work, and scrupulous delicacy in speaking of it, have marked the novel success of recent years. We shall try not to violate the principle, further than is unavoidable.

The London Midnight Mission is now about seven years, and that of New-York about nine months, old. The latter was begun on the 1st of Febuary, 1867, by City missionaries, laymen and ladies of the Episcopal Church, although members of other Churches also participate in its labors. From that time to this, midnight meetings have been held once every week, with attendance from the class in question, ranging from ten to fifty at once. The object is to meet the fallen on their own ground, and there frankly to offer them unqualified kindness and assistance, human and divine, expressed in the invitation and symbolized in the substantials of a hospitable entertainment. Gentlemen pass through the streets by two and two, looking out for the unfortunates they meet, and handing each a card of invitation in an envelope. At the time of meeting (10 P. M.) and place (which concerns none but those invited or who feel interested enough to find it out by personal inquiry) is found a respectable private-looking house, neatly furnished like any unostentatious dwelling, the front door unclosed, the parlors occupied by ladies and gentlemen and—girls of the town, some taking tea, some conversing, some quietly looking on, and all, as far as possible, at their ease, cheerful and unconstrained. After time has been allowed for the proper entertainment and introduction of all the guests, the ladies taking the chief part, and endeavoring to gain their confidence and win them to better purposes—religious exercises are commenced by singing a hymn, reading of the Scriptures and prayer follow, and then the Gospel is preached. Finally, earnest personal appeals are made to all of those present to forsake their calling at once and come under the protection and training of the family until some proper occupation and support can be found for them. These appeals are usually successful with some of the guests, and the house seldom lacks much of its complement of twenty or twenty-five transient boarders, waiting for openings to live by honest industry. For the fact is notorious that these poor creatures are in a large proportion of cases easily persuaded to seek better conditions of life, where none can be worse. The difficulty of persistence is the hard problem that has discouraged almost everybody, and the way this difficulty is met by the few successful workers in England and America forms an interesting story, of which we have related some portions on a former occasion.

Our friends in New-York have met with an encouraging measure of success in the infancy of their undertaking. About forty weekly midnight meetings have been held, with an average attendance of over twenty girls. Within the first six or seven months we were informed that sixty-five had been received under protection or were known to have renounced their evil life, and at least forty-four had so far persevered in well doing. Every detail of the experience of this mission tends to confirm the assertion we have made, that strict privacy and delicacy in the whole conduct of the work are among the essential conditions of success. No influence we could exert in aid of the devoted but slender band engaged in the work would counterbalance the mischief that would be done by printing the street and number where their meetings are held, and drawing public notoriety upon the place and the persons engaged.

These girls cannot, generally, be persuaded under any circumstances to enter a public reformatory—to march out of a private into a sort of public infamy—and everything that tends to create a consciousness of *public* interest and observation directed toward them, bars the way to their reformation. The more private and personal the sympathy extended, the more effectual it becomes.

The grand difficulty lies in providing for an honest livelihood. This is met in sundry ways. A prominent resource is in the benevolence of persons in the country who may be moved to offer places at service in their families to such as promise well. A number have been provided for in this way, and have thus far done well, and it is to be hoped that this statement may prompt some who read it to tender similar aid. Wherever individuals are acquainted with any handicraft, employment thereat is solicited; and where, as often happens, they are unskilled in anything useful, some sort of home and school of industry is requisite. This is supplied at present in a small way at the existing Refuge, under the management of the admirable lady who has assumed charge of it. Domestic arts are taught by practising all by turns in the various labors of the house, and the trade of umbrella-making, actually learned for the purpose by the Matron, has been taught by her to a number of her *protégés*, with such success in a few weeks that they already earn the cost of their board, and a surplus which is given them in money to encourage their industry. Plain sewing can be ordered by friends so disposed. In some instances a sewing-machine has been provided on credit, to be paid for out of the surplus earnings of work secured by the influence of the Mission. One of the girls sent to places in the country returned a grateful surprise to her matron and remaining fellow refugees in a most affectionate and grateful letter, accompanying a present of a variety of flower plants for the poor girls to cultivate, and to receive culture from them in turn.

We understand that the Committee of the Midnight Mission desire to be enabled to erect a large and commodious building for a refuge, boarding-house and school of industry. We hope they will consider this step carefully. It strikes us that it would be falling into the old error, and would mainly defeat their influence. Rather let private houses be multiplied under auxiliary committees, acting separately but in concert, retaining personality, privacy and personal efficiency in the work. Money is economized in grand central establishments, but every moral force is wasted; and in this case, the seclusion and privacy without which nothing can be done, would be entirely lost the moment the Institution gained "a local habitation and a name." Let private boarding-houses, domestic refuges and working rooms and training schools, in short, private and home-like and personal arrangements for every purpose, be organized and supported wherever suitable agents are found and means can be obtained. For a moral work, the only true economy is to economize the moral conditions, leaving to pecuniary economy but a secondary consideration. In the London system, as far as we understand it, this principle prevails. Aid of every kind, in person, cash, clothing and provisions, and whatever is useful or ornamental to domestic life, is urgently needed and may be presented at the residence of the President, Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, No. 54 Bleecker-street. The Treasurer is Mr. PLINY F. SMITH, No. 22 White-street.

Gen Schofield's Apportionment of Virginia.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, in his official report to Gen. GRANT, spoke as follows of the difficulties he met with in endeavoring to make a just apportionment of the delegates in Virginia:

> "As the terms of the Act of Congress of March 23 require that 105 delegates be elected to the Convention, and there being 216,450 registered voters, it will be seen that 2,061 electors are entitled to one representative to the Convention, and in order to ascertain the number or fraction of number of delegates to which each county and city was entitled the total number of votes in the county or city was divided by 2,000, as being most convenient and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Where the number of registered voters in any county or city entitled the county or city to within a small fraction of one or more delegates such apportionment was made; and where the fraction of a delegate to which any county was entitled was not sufficient to warrant giving such county one representative, or where the number of voters was so great as to make it manifestly unjust to give it only one representative, the county was combined with a county or counties adjoining and having as nearly as possible the same number of voters into an election district, when the district was given one or more delegates, as the number of voters in the district might entitle it. It will be seen that the principle governing the apportionment was to make the county or city the unit of representation (or representative district,) and that the rule has been departed from only when actually necessary to give the counties or cities not entitled to within a small fraction of one or more delegates a just and fair representation in the Convention. An examination of the returns of registration and of the several modes of apportionment authorized by the acts of Congress developes the following results, viz.: There are fifty-two counties and cities which have white majorities of registered voters, and fifty counties and cities which have colored majorities. The aggregate number of registered voters (both white and colored) in the fifty-two of the first class is only 90,555, while the aggregate number in the fifty counties and cities of the second class is 125,895. The number of electors entitled to elect one delegate is 2,061. Hence the aggregate representation of all the counties and cities which have white majorities would, upon a purely mathematical calculation, be only forty-four delegates, while that of all the counties and cities having colored majorities would be sixty-one (61) delegates; and this in spite of the fact that in the entire State the white voters exceed the colored by several thousand. This apparently anomalous fact results from the unequal distribution of the colored population as compared with the white over the State, the white majorities in the western counties being very large, while the colored majorities in the central and eastern counties and cities are comparatively small. The apportionment actually made gives forty-seven delegates from election districts having white majorities, and fifty-eight delegates from election districts having colored majorities. Fourteen counties were given fractional representation over one or two delegates, electing six delegates at large, popularly styled "floaters." Of these counties only three have white majorities. The aggregate fractional representation to which these three counties were entitled was 0.92, or a little less than one delegate. There are only four election districts in which counties having white majorities are combined with counties having colored majorities. These districts elect eight delegates, and the effect of the combination is to give a white majority to each and every one of them. If the apportionment had been made by State Senatorial districts as given in the State Constitution of 1860 the result would have been as follows: There would have been twenty-two (22) districts having white majorities, and eighteen districts having colored majorities. The total number of delegates from the white districts would have been forty-seven, and the total number from the colored districts fifty-eight—the same as in the apportionment actually made. But while this would have been the case, the mode of apportionment by Senatorial districts would have been attended by this great disadvantage, as compared with the one actually employed, v.z.: Many large fractions would have remained unrepresented, while many districts would have had a correspondingly greater representation than strictly entitled to. If the apportionment had been made according to Congressional districts, as given in the Virginia Code of 1860, the result would have been thirty-four delegates elected by districts having white majorities and seventy-one delegates elected by districts having colored majorities. If the Congressional districts, as arranged by the present Provisional Government, had been adopted for the apportionment, the number of delegates elected by districts having white majorities would have been thirty-two, and the number elected by districts having colored majorities would have been seventy-three. Besides the manifest unfairness of each of the two last-named modes of apportionment it would have been impracticable for all the voters of so large districts to have secured a just influence in the nomination of their candidates unless the election had been postponed to a later date."

The Political Views of Gov. Andrew.

A. G. BROWNE, Jr., Esq., of Boston, a personal and political friend of Ex-Gov. ANDREW, replies as follows to a letter of inquiry from the editor of the Springfield *Republican*:

No. 19 COURT-STREET, BOSTON,
Thursday, Nov. 1, 1867.

SAMUEL BOWLES, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir*: Your opinion concerning the rumors which you mention is perfectly correct. I have repeatedly conversed with Ex-Gov. ANDREW concerning this political canvass, and I know that he never had the slightest inclination to support any organization opposed to the Republican Party, and also that he was always radically opposed to any secret social or political organization whatsoever. It is true that Col. ADAMS was once a member of his military staff, and was his personal friend. But it was the expressed intention of Ex-Gov. ANDREW to cast his vote for Gov. BULLOCK; and circumstances are within my knowledge which make it probable that, had he lived, he would this very day have made a public avowal of that intention.

Thanking you for the opportunity you give me to vindicate the memory of Ex-Gov. ANDREW from such rumors, I am, yours faithfully,

A. G. BROWNE, JR.

The Salt Plains of Southwestern Kansas and the Indian Territory.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Oct. 29.

During our recent trip with the Peace Commissioners to the extreme southwestern portion of Kansas, we obtained many and interesting facts relative to the great salt plains of southwestern Kansas and the Indian territory. The Peace Council, on Medicine Lodge Creek, was held at a point only forty miles distant from these great salt plains. From Mr. LEWIS, one of the interpreters of the Cheyennes, who had just returned from the salt region with a large block of the salt in its pure form, we learn that the salt plains extend a distance of thirty miles east and west, and fifteen miles north and south, lying partly in the Indian territory. The whole region is covered over with an incrustation of salt from one to four inches in thickness. A stream of pure salt water runs through the plain, as deeply saturated with salt as water will hold in solution. A dog running through the water will come out completely covered with salt scales and will appear as white as snow. The plain extends up to a mountain, at the base of which is a salt lake covering about 200 acres, on the bottom of which is an incrustation of salt from eight to twelve inches in thickness, from which salt blocks are quarried as ice is gathered from the river. Here the Indians get their salt; they cut it out into blocks and strap it on their ponies. Here the rebels of Texas got their salt during the blockade of their ports. There is also near the lake a solid mountain of pure rock salt. The nearest point on the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad from this salt region is about 150 miles.

THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.

Particulars of the Charter and Summary of the Privileges Secured to the Company.

The Mexican *Diario Official* publishes the charter by the Mexican Government to Mr. JULES LESERR, the President of the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railroad Company. From the 46 articles of the charter we make the subjoined extracts, which will convey a general idea of the advantages secured by the Company:

> "Use may be made of the Coatzacoalcos River as far as practicable; a first-class railroad must connect from there to the port of Ventosa, or any other point on the Pacific selected by the Company. The Company are allowed eighteen months from date of charter in which to make the necessary surveys and submit plans of the work to the Government, by whom they must be approved, without which the enterprise cannot be entered upon. Within two years from date of charter, Oct. 6, 1867, the Company must commence the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, building each year not less than fifteen leagues, the entire road to be finished within five years from the date of the contract. The Company must also construct a wagon road within one year and a half from the date of the inauguration of the work upon the railroad. The Government cedes to the Company every other square league of land on each side of the road; also land sufficient for the construction of moles and dykes in the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa. The Company, within ninety days, must give security to the amount of $100,000 for the carrying out of the work according to the terms of the charter, said security to be approved by the Mexican Minister at Washington, which sum of $100,000 shall be forfeited to the uses of the nation if the Company fail in complying, as aforesaid. The Company may introduce, free of duty, everything necessary for the construction of the road, and, while it is being built, food and clothing for the laborers engaged upon the work. The rates for passage, &c., are: Passenger, per league, fifty cents; merchandise, per league, three cents per arroba of twenty-five pounds; upon precious metals one per cent., and for all telegrams the Company may charge ten cents per word. During the seventy years for which the concession is granted, the Company shall not be obliged to pay any taxes or contributions. The Government will furnish sufficient troops to give security to the undertaking. After the road is completed, the Company shall pay to the Government the sum of fifteen per cent. upon the net profits of the same during the term of the concession, seventy years, after which time the railroad, telegraphs, moles, dykes, and everything pertaining to them, shall become the property of the nation. The Company relieves the Government of all responsibility with regard to the loan made to the Sloo undertaking, (said to be $600,000, which must now be paid by the Company.) The Company can neither rent, morgage nor sell the line without the consent of the Government."

A Gathering of Septuagenarians.

There was, a few days since, a gathering at the residence of COL. JAMES PAGE, in Philadelphia, of a number of the surviving members of the State Fencibles, a military organization of that city, which was stationed at Camp Du Pont, in 1814. Out of a company of one hundred and thirty, but seventeen are now alive. Col. PAGE entertained thirteen of them on the occasion mentioned, and their united ages foot up nine hundred and sixty-five years; their names and ages are as follows:

Henry I. Williams, in his 76th year; Jos. J. Barclay, 73; John J. Bisbin, 75; Henry C. Carey, 74; Charles S. Coxe, 76; T. F. Goodwin, 74; Charles A. Grice, 75; C. V. Hagner, 71; A. Hildebrand, 77; Gabriel Kerns, 76; James Page, 73; John Roset, 73; R. H. Small, 72.

Absentees—Jos. Ingersoll, I. B. Budd, G. N. Hague, and W. L. Hodge.

MEDALLION OF GOV. BURNSIDE.—We are pleased to notice at the store of Mr. VOSS a life-size profile medallion in bronze of His Excellency Gov. BURNSIDE. It is executed by the gentlemanly and efficient assistant of the Secretary of State, Mr. DESMOND FITZGERALD, who has remarkable artistic talents. It is very perfect, and is warmly commended by the most skilled in such matters. It is the property of Mr. L. B. SCHWABE, Esq., for whom it was made, and will be deposited in his national memorial military library, attached to the gallery of portraits of fallen heroes. The second profile of the General, which Mr. FITZGERALD has not quite finished, Mr. SCHWABE will present to the City of Bremen, Germany, for the Bourse. We understand that Mr. FITZGERALD will leave in a short time for Europe, there to pursue the study of his favorite art.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal, Oct. 28.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUNPOWDER.—A newly invented powder was tested on Saturday at the rock-cuttings near Central Park. A number of persons were present who are interested in the use of powder in mining operations, and at the conclusion of the experiments expressed themselves highly gratified with the results. A number of blast-holes were charged and fired, the rock being lifted out in vast masses and not blown in small fragments through the air to endanger the safety of life and limb. A rifled musket was loaded as with ordinary powder and fired successfully. The gun was then filled to the muzzle with the powder and lighted with a match. The powder burnt slowly until entirely consumed, the gun being held meanwhile by one of the gentlemen present. It is said that this powder can be manufactured at a less cost than ordinary powder and with entire safety to the men engaged in the work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
371—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
671—Ind. and Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
615—Sturgis vs. Roberts.
151—Cony, Adm'x, vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1289—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1196—Clancy vs. Harlem R. R. Co.
[illegible]—Thiele vs. Bernheimer.

Nos.
1303—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1534—Ellis vs. Douglass.
1551—Mayer vs. Kelly, Sher'ff.
401—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
965—Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
851—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
1501—Benton et al. vs. Onlen et al.

Part II.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

120—Rowe et al. vs. Allaire.
1162—Hiestand vs. Ottis.
1072—Stagg vs. Alexander, surv'r.
1708—Motz adm'x vs. Roach et al.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
1306—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Com'rs, &c.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
346—Dolz vs. Galway.
1380—Hecker vs. Schmidt.
1464—Tallman vs. Wright et al.

420—Uttiebach vs. Kahn.
1774—Doachin vs. Merello.
1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.
1556—Post vs. N. Y. Petroleum Co.
1320—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
304—Oritz vs. Leeds et al.
1096—Ebel, Pres't, vs. Seward et al.
664—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
606—Kems vs. Sullivan.
1474—Lima vs. Waugh et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers

Nos.
7—Farmers and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
8—Gilman vs. McClellan.
9—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
10—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
11—Brainerd vs. Benson et al.
13—Robins vs. Miller.
14—Farrenkopf vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
15—Sturgis vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Nos.
16—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
17—Sanders vs. Diez.
18—People, &c., vs. The Croton Board.
19—Jones vs. Diez.
20—Gilman vs. Healey.
21—Stecoi vs. Russel.
22—Solinson vs. Mack.
23—Getty vs. Develin.
24—Smith vs. Satterlee.
25—Winter vs. Kelly.
26—Ing vs. Perry.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The first Monday calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3430—Loder vs. Trischet et al.
2800—McGarry, adm'x, vs. Mayor, &c.
3350—Mettlestaut vs. Ninth-Avenue R. R. Co.
3279—Coit vs. Planer et al.
3327—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3373—Dennis vs. Comdu.
3455—Corwin vs. Terry.

Nos.
3449—Kavanaugh vs. Rich.
3281—Hawkes vs. Fox et al.
3389—Field et al. vs. Robins.
3387—N. York Fengot Coal Co. vs. Johnson.
3407—Collins vs. Bernard.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3487—Whiting vs. Clark.
3489—Finn vs. Rief.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3138—Orth vs. Sutton.
3416—Coakley vs. Chamberlain.
3343—McCarthy vs. Berry.
3100—Harkins, guardian, vs. C. P., N. & E. RR. Co.
3403—Berney vs. Bennett.
2613—Child vs. Woodward.
3348—Schoharie County vs. Soule.
3308—Krugter vs. Schneider.

Nos.
3274—Glynn vs. Dudgeon.
3322—Washburne vs. Lippman et al.
3346—Bonnell vs. Healey.
3342—Strahan et al. vs. Anchor of Trans. S.
3352—Russe vs. Cullen et al.
3351—Hope Adm'r, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
3386—Martin vs. Wolf.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1575—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
834—Dougherty vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. R. R.
895—Dart vs. Walker.
717—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
533—Brague vs. Cobb.
336—Bleisen vs. Rogers.
647—Bird vs. Pond.

Nos.
658—Stillman vs. Lanig et al.
377—Marshall vs. Trask, &c.
729—Schneider vs. Clene.
730—Brioso vs. Pac. Mu. Ins. Co.
732—Elson vs. Hart.
733—Sturges vs. Am. Tel. Co.
735—Black vs. Mathias.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
618—Frank vs. Bromhurst.
725—Roberts vs. Levy.
766—Collins vs. Richard.
743—Glauz vs. Schneider.
421—McElvane vs. Penfield.
843—Fannin vs. Fox.
780—Noble vs. Leland.
748—Gardner vs. Perkins.

Nos.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy.
395—Drachman vs. Cort.
703—Whiting vs. Deland.
769—N. Y. F. D. vs. Whiting.
727—E. W. Co. vs. Martin.
741—Lowenstein vs. Hart.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Kennedy vs. Prial.
2—Gomez vs. Cent. Amer. T. Co.
3—Fisher vs. Alexander.
4—Clinton vs. The Met. Gas Light Co.
5—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
6—Held vs. Bloha.
7—Stevens vs. Crofton.
8—Endres vs. Ackerman.
9—Gault vs. Cohn.
10—Naughton vs. Von Essenberg.

Nos.
11—McMurry vs. Harward.
12—Richardson vs. McGuire.
13—Cohen vs. Hofeld.
14—Chapman vs. Howlden.
15—Connor vs. Prince.
16—Kerr vs. Bandman.
17—Bergen vs. Clark.
18—Leibert vs. Kemper.
19—Lumbard vs. Stewart.
20—Beebe vs. Baron.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Susan T. Williams vs. Moses Dodd, President of Dodd's Express.—This was an action to recover the value of a trunk, a check for which was given Dodd's Express messenger in January last, to carry from Jersey City to Brooklyn, and which they aver was lost out of their wagon at or near their office in Brooklyn. The trunk contained besides dresses and other articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe valued at $800, about $1,000 worth of jewelry.

The defendants admitted the receipt and loss of the trunk, but claimed that it was received under a special contract limiting their responsibility to $100, and that, in any event, they could not be held responsible for the diamonds and other jewelry. On the back of the check given for the trunk by the messenger, was a printed agreement, by which the party receiving it agreed that the Company should not be liable for any jewelry, nor for baggage exceeding $100 in value, unless the value was stated, and an extra price paid therefor. The Court held that the mere giving and taking of a check, in the hurry of railroad travel, was no evidence of an assent to a contract on the bailor's part, limiting the carrier's liability, and that, as to the jewelry, the only question was whether it was a reasonable amount for a lady in the position and circumstances of the plaintiff to carry on a visit.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,913 70, the whole amount claimed, to which the Judge added five per cent. allowance.

Thomas D. Robinson for plaintiff; Lockwood & Overfield for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The following cases were tried before Judge INGRAHAM at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the October Term:

Vincent Cody, murder, second degree; State Prison for life.

Eugene Sullivan, manslaughter, first degree; not guilty.

Thomas A. Lambert, arson; State Prison 11 years and 6 months.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following tables show the work of the October Term of the Court of General Sessions:

OFFENCES.

Robbery, first degree	4	Felonious assault	
Grand larceny	19	Assault and battery	3
Attempted grand larceny	17	Burglary, second degree	1
Petty larceny from the person	6	Burglary, third degree	13
Petty larceny	7	Attempted burglary,	7
Bigamy	7	third degree	4
False pretences	2	Forgery, third degree	4
		Forgery, fourth degree	1
Total	89		

SENTENCES.

State Prison, 5 years	19	Penitentiary, 1 year	5
State Prison, 4 years and 6 months	3	Penitentiary, 6 months and $100 fine	1
State Prison, 4 years	4	Penitentiary, 6 months	3
State Prison, 3 years and 6 months	2	Penitentiary, 3 months	1
State Prison, 3 years	4	City Prison, 6 months	1
State Prison, 2 years and 6 months	4	House of Refuge	4
State Prison, 2 years	5	Suspen'd and remanded	2
State Prison, 1 year	2	Suspen'd and disch'gd	10
		Acquitted	19
Total	89		

The November Term will commence this morning, and it is expected that an unusual amount of business of more than ordinary importance will be transacted. Judge Russel will preside, and Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., will appear for the prosecution. The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. The President, Directors and Company of the National Park Bank—nuisance.
The People vs. John Cooper—forgery, third degree.
The People vs. William J. Baker—forgery, third degree.
The People vs. Henry Holmer—burglary, third degree.
The People vs. John Walton—grand larceny.
The People vs. Johnston W. Mitchell—grand larceny.
The People vs. Warren M. Kipp—grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles S. Brown—grand larceny.

THE LAW COURTS FOR NOVEMBER.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, the civil courts in this City are supposed to commence their respective terms. But the State election, which will be held on Tuesday of this week, will doubtless prevent any important trials being commenced before Wednesday. The jurors are all summoned for to-day, and hence the Courts will organize. A State law prohibits the holding of a civil court on election day. There will be a general term of the Supreme Court this month, held by Leonard, P. J., and Sutherland and Clerke, J. J. A Special Term held by a judge from another district, and two Circuits. Part I. will be held by Barnard, J., Part II. by a judge from another district, and the Chambers of the Supreme Court will be held by Ingraham, J. The number of causes on the calendar in the last-named branch is about 300. The fact that three judges of the Superior Court and one in the Common Pleas are members of the Constitutional Convention, which stands adjourned to the 11th inst., renders it difficult to state who will hold the trial terms of those courts during the month. Judge Brady, however, is announced to hold Part I. of the Common Pleas, and probably Judge Van Vorst will sit at Chambers. In the Supreme Court there are several causes of much public interest standing under the head of the Calendar.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	300	Pac. Mail	144½
17,000	do	111⅞	100	do	144⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. C. '81	112¾	100	do	144⅜
11,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		100	do s60	142
	'62	108⅝	100	do ....2d call	144
10,000	do	108½	100	do	143⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		200	Atlantic Mail	116⅛
	'65	106⅛	200	Adams Ex. Co	68
101,000	do b3	106⅛	200	do	68⅛
200,000	do	106⅛	230	do	68⅛
5,400	U. S. 5-20s, C.		300	do ....2d call	68
	'65, New	107⅛	301	Wells-Fargo Ex	51½
13,000	do	107⅛	50	do	51⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.		45	do	51
	C.	100⅞	100	do b30	51⅞
4,500	U. S. 5-20s. '67 C.		20	do ....2d call	51¼
	new iss.	107⅛	122	U. S. Ex. Co	68
100,000	do	107⅛	120	Mer. Union Ex	28
100,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		40	do	27⅞
	2d Ser.	105⅛	100	do ....2d call	28⅛
2,000	do 3d series	105⅛	400	N. Y. Cen	112⅛
10,000	do	105⅛	200	do	112
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63	81	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	75
13,000	do	62¾	25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	121
1,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	50	300	Bost. H. & E.	16
20,000	Mo. St. 6s.	94⅛	2500	Erie R.	72⅛
20,000	do s30	94⅛	100	do s30	72
5,000	do	94⅛	1400	do s30	71⅞
5,000	do ....2d call	94	2000	do s30	71⅛
7,500	Vir. 6s, New	40	400	do	72⅛
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25	2000	do s30	71⅛
1,000	Har. 1st M..x-int	99⅝	50	Erie R. Pfd	77
3,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	83⅝	200	Reading R. s30	97⅛
4,000	C. & R.I.& P. 7s.	91⅞	16	Mich. Cen. R.	109
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	82	100	M. S. & N. I.	78⅛
50	Tenth Nat. Bank	105	300	Illinois Cen.	126⅛
5	Metropolitan B'k.	132	200	do	127
20	Am. Ex. Bank	112	100	do	128⅛
18	Cent. National	104	500	Clev. & Pitts. s60	82
32	Bank of Commerce	115	200	do ....2d call	82⅛
200	Canton Co	43	100	Chi. & N.W. R.	48
200	West. U. Tel.	33⅛	100	do	47⅛
50	do	33⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	65⅛
50	Quicksilver	18	500	Chi. & R. I.	96
15	Del. & Hud. C.	145⅛	100	do	96⅛
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	14½	400	do s60	95⅛
200	do	14	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	40⅛
100	P., F.W. & Chi.	97⅛	200	do	40⅛
50	do	97⅛	300	do ....2d call.	40
20	Am. Ex. Co	68	100	M. & St. P. Pf	61
6	do	67⅛	100	do	61⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		350	Pacific Mail	143
	'62	108⅝	100	do	142⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	51⅛
	'64	105⅛	5	Amer. Ex.	67
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.,		100	Hud. Riv. R.	125⅛
	'65 N. Is.	107⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100⅛	100	Ill. Central R.	126
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c.	65	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅛
15,000	Missouri 6s.	93⅞	100	do	47⅛
13,000	do	93⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
40,000	do b60	94	100	do	65⅛
50	Fourth N. Bank	105	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	25	300	Mil. & St. Paul	40
50	West. U. Tel.	33⅛	100	do	40⅛
100	do	33⅛	300	do	40⅛
100	Mar. Pf.	14	300	do	40⅛
100	Del. & Hud. U. Co.	145⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	61⅛
6	do	145	300	do	61⅛
300	Adams Express	65	300	do	61
700	do	65⅛	50	P..Ft.W. & C.	97⅛
100	do	65⅞	100	do	97⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co	67⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	50⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
200	do	50⅛	500	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅛
200	Adams Ex.	68⅛	400	do b10	96⅛
100	do	68	200	do b3	96⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co	68⅛	200	do	96⅛
300	At. Mail	116⅛	300	Chi. & N.W. R.	47⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. c	112⅛	10	Adams Ex. Co	68⅛
200	do	112⅛	20	do	68⅛
100	Reading R. c	97⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
400	Erie R.	72⅛	100	do b3	65⅛
100	do b3	72⅛	400	do c	65⅛
230	do c	72⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	25	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	78⅛
100	Adams Ex.	68⅛	100	do	78⅛
50	do	67⅞	100	do s3	78⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	68	100	do b3	78⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅛	100	do b10	78⅛
100	do b10	33⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	126⅛
100	N.Y. Cen. R.	112⅛	500	do	126⅛
100	do	112⅛	100	do b30	127
300	do	112⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. b3	82⅛
1200	Erie Railroad	72⅛	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅛
200	do b5	72⅛	100	do b3	96⅛
200	do b3	72⅛	100	do s60	96
100	do s10	72⅛	100	do b3	96⅛
100	do b4	72⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	47⅛
50	Pacific Mail	143	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf. c	65⅛
100	Hudson R.	125⅛	200	do	65⅛
300	Reading R.	97⅛	100	P. F.W. & C.	97⅛
200	do c	97⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co	68⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	40⅛
100	West. Union T.	33⅛	100	do	40⅛
100	do	33	100	do	40
100	do s15	33	200	Mil. & St. Paul. P.	61
50	do	33⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	112⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	95⅛
800	Erie R.	72⅛	100	do b10	95⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	116⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
200	Reading R.	97⅛	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅛	100	do s15	97

MONDAY, Nov. 4—A. M.

There was improvement in the Trade in Dry Goods last week as compared with the dullness of the previous fortnight, but the general feeling of disappointment continues at the sudden falling off in the Fall business, so far as this interest, both Foreign and Domestic, is concerned. In General Foreign Merchandise a fair demand continues for the staple articles of Sugar, Coffee, &c. The Export movement of Produce shows a further increase on the weekly return, and if the facilities for negotiating Merchant Bills of Exchange had not been greatly embarrassed by the distrust growing out of the Cotton failures at Liverpool and the trouble with the Royal Bank, our direct Cotton export would be heavier, in bulk, this season than usual. A large share of the receipts of the new crop at the Southern ports are being shipped coastwise to the New-York market, and the arrivals last week amount to 14,569 bales.

Since Saturday week the decline in Gold is about 1 ℘ cent., on a disbursement of nearly eight and a half millions from the Treasury for November Interest. This supply, which at once eased the deliveries of Cash Gold, also led to a very free demand for Foreign Exchange, and the rates advanced nearly 1 ℘ cent., though still below the point at which it would pay the Banker to cover his Bills by shipping Gold Coin. The advance in Exchange, the unsettled condition of politics abroad, and the partial feeling of political uneasiness at home, incident to the pending elections and the meeting of Congress, have all tended to keep Gold somewhat higher than, in the face of such large payments from the Treasury, it was expected to be. The Money market worked quite easy through the week, and a decline from 7 to 6 ℘ cent. as a prevailing rate to the Brokers, was fairly established. The Stock Exchange improved in consequence of the cheaper rate and better offerings of Money, in the department of the Public Funds of the United States, but the Share speculation was no better than the week before, and the closing prices, after a somewhat dull and uneventful week, closed about the same as on the previous Saturday.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,497,014, against the total entries of $3,947,056 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,946,168 against $3,043,864 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $519,064 against $947,944 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,773,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,569 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,762.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,862,360	Aug.	$23,732,790
February	25,494,260	Sept.	20,681,840
March	21,367,107	Oct. 5	4,025,402
April	26,361,583	Oct. 12	4,181,500
May	21,475,325	Oct. 19	5,281,277
June	20,428,305	Oct. 26	2,617,854
July	23,080,260	Nov. 2	3,497,014
Total since Jan. 1			$222,086,833
Against same date 1866			257,137,710
Decrease since Jan. 1			$35,050,877

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	August	$12,857,353
February	15,452,506	Sept.	12,004,449
March	20,475,228	Oct. 1	3,380,168
April	17,863,596	Oct. 8	2,872,657
May	12,303,540	Oct. 16	3,134,082
June	15,103,120	Oct. 22	4,355,743
July	14,068,861	Oct. 29	4,946,163
Total since Jan. 1			$153,214,116
Against same date 1866			161,102,559
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,888,443
Gold, Nov. 2, 1867			140⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, Nov. 3, 1866			148⅜ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	August	$1,714,598
February	2,124,161	Sept.	2,201,959
March	1,831,141	Oct. 5	297,393
April	2,261,283	Oct. 12	473,478
May	3,042,154	Oct. 19	119,982
June	6,724,272	Oct. 26	214,696
July	13,519,894	Nov. 2	519,064
Total since Jan. 1			$43,650,721
Against same date 1866			55,963,684
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,306,963

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,953,650
March	1,913,973	September	2,615,950
April	3,162,783	October	1,847,106
May	1,194,879	Nov. 1	516,857
June	2,782,316		
Total since Jan. 1			$24,969,433
Against same date 1866			36,616,385
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,646,952

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Receipts.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,640,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,966	October	187,357
Nov. 2	574,000	Nov. 2	8,353,600
Total	$104,679,466	Total	$51,816,681
To date, 1866	117,353,533	To date, 1866	40,309,710

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	141⅛@140⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s 186.. 112⅞, with div.	@108⅛x-d
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅛@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@105⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	100⅛@100⅛
New-York Central	112⅛@112⅛
New-York and Erie	72⅛@72
Rock Island	96⅛@95⅛
Michigan Southern	78⅛@78⅛
Hudson River	127@125⅛
Northwestern	47⅛@47⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅛@97⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81⅛@82⅛
Reading	98⅛@97
Northwestern Preferred	66⅛@65⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25⅛@25
Cleveland and Toledo	103⅛@104
Pacific Mail	145⅛@142⅛
Western Union Telegraph	34@33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	64⅛@61

The Gold market, which closed firm on Friday night at 141 ℘ cent., reopened early on Saturday at 141¼, and subsequently advanced to 141⅜ ℘ cent. But after the Cable telegrams this advance was soon lost, and at the close of the Gold Room the quotation stood 140⅞ ℘ cent. The Treasury received during the week $1,773,000 for Customs, and disbursed $8,353,600 for November Gold Interest. The receipts of Gold and Silver Bullion from California were $516,857, and the Exports $519,064. The Banks gain $2,800,000 in their Gold Deposits since last Monday, and $1,000,000 in Greenbacks. The Deposit line, altogether, is $5,150,000 higher than on the previous return, and against this large sum only $400,000 has been added to the line of Loans and Discounts. The Statement is deemed favorable for a steady movement in Money at 6@7 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers employed a fair amount at these rates, and the demand was quoted rather more active than on Friday.

The Public Funds were quite active among and between the great dealers, especially on the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, ex-coupon, and the new 5-20s, January and July, of 1865-67. The old 5-20s of 1862 were also in demand after the English and Frankfort quotations were received. The 7.30 ℘ cents. were wanted at 105⅛ and accumulated interest, for conversion into 5-20s of 1867.

The Railway Market on the Stock Exchange was generally firmer than on Friday night, and a much larger business was done in Erie Stock, which continues to lead the market. About 5,000 shares were taken on seller's option, 30 days, at the 10:30 A. M. Board, at 71⅞@71⅞, while the cash stock was in demand at 72⅛@72⅜ ℘ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were in fair request through the forenoon, at a small advance on the quotations of Friday night, with the exception of Milwaukee and St. Paul, which was pressed on sale at 40@40⅛ ℘ cent. for the Common, and 61@61⅛ for the Preferred Shares. The Miscellaneous list broke down on the Pacific Mail to 143@142⅞ ℘ per cent., and on the Adams Express (which showed so much firmness on Thursday and Friday at 67@68 ℘ cent.) to 65⅛ ℘ cent. The State Bonds were active on Tennessees at a further advance of ⅛@1 ℘ cent., and on Missouris at 94⅛@93⅞@94 ℘ cent.

After the last Boards broke up, in the afternoon, the Railway market was dull and the general quotations, as compared with Friday, closed about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅞	100⅞	Missouris	94	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	47⅛	47⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	65⅛	65⅛
N. Y. Central	112⅛	112⅛	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅛
Erie	72	72	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Hudson	126	125⅛	W. U. Telegraph	33⅛	33⅛
Reading	97⅛	97⅛	St. Paul Pref	61	61
Mich. Southern	78⅛	78⅛	Pacific Mail	145⅛	143
Pittsburgh	82	82⅛	American Gold	141	140⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	63	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	141	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅛
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	111	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 registered	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20, reg., 1865, new is.	107	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois 6 ℘ c War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	64
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee new bds.	63
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	40
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	49⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	49⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82⅛
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	82⅛
Illinois 6s c '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	California 7s	125⅛
Illinois 6s c '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Bank of the State of New-York (National) and the Nassau Bank have each declared a half yearly dividend of *five per cent:*

Manhattan	134	American Exchange	111⅛
Merchants'	117	Bank of North Am'a	108
Mechanics'	120	Continental	105
Union	113	Marine	108
America	138	Manuf's & Merchants	106
Tradesmen's	130	Central National	104
National	107	Fourth National	105
Ocean	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M. x	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & W. eq. bonds'.x	64
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1879	101⅛	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	91⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75..x	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72..x	99⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. x	83
Harlem 3d M., 1868	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s '82	109	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8p. c. 1st M.	111	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96⅛	Ohic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	117⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Central Pacific	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85	Union Pacific	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83⅛		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,708,879 28; payments, $8,382,033 45; balance, $101,254,967 42. The receipts include for Customs, $219,000; Gold Notes, $781,000.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.
On Deposits	$173,000,000	$178,150,000
Circulation	34,000,000	34,050,000
Total	$207,000,000	$212,200,000
25 per cent. would be	$51,750,000	$53,050,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	62,500,000	66,350,000
Excess	$10,750,000	$13,300,000

Mr. CHARLES W. NEWCOMB, member of the Stock Exchange Board, (and late with Messrs. J. N. PERKINS & Co.,) has established a Stock Exchange Office at No. 19 Broad-street, in partnership with Mr. JOSEPH M. COOK, under the style of NEWCOMB & COOK.

Mr. AUGUST LIMBERT, of No. 21 Nassau-street, formerly with Messrs. SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD, was on Saturday elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Late Legal Decision on the Rights of Brokers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Very many stock operators (I among the number) have read with astonishment and alarm the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of MARKHAM *vs.* JAUDON, in which the broker is declared to be the owner of the stock which he purchases for account of his customer.

Now, it strikes me as most extraordinary doctrine. I am not versed in law, but if law is founded on justice and common sense, and if "it is really the application of those principles to the every day affairs of human life," then I am free to assert that this doctrine is not law.

I, for one, have large interests at stake with brokers, and while I know it is my duty as a good citizen to submit to law, yet it is also my privilege to give my reasons for not submitting without a murmur. Let me, therefore, propound a few questions to Mr. BENNETT, who seems to have been the legal champion of the brokers in this case, and if he can answer them satisfactorily I will ever after hold my peace.

I. If the broker really owns the stock bought by him for my account, how can I be affected by its sale? Why should I claim the profit or suffer the loss realized from the purchase and sale of another person's property? What business has my broker to apply my margin toward the loss made on his stock?

II. But Mr. B. may say that so long as I have any margin my right (?) to control my broker's stock will be undisputed—that whether or no I have any margin is to be decided by the current market rate of the stock, and that at the moment the price of the stock indicates the point of its exhaustion, my right to sell wholly ceases and my broker's right to sell begins.

But suppose my broker, at this time, does not choose to exercise this right, and the price continues to fall, in what position does this decision place me? The same authority that takes away my right to sell the stock, makes me responsible for the loss entailed. Here is a rapidly increasing torrent of debt overflowing me, which the law prevents me from stemming, and flowing, too, from the depreciation of a stock which I never owned, and which I have lost the power even to get rid of. Can a more helpless, remediless position be imagined?

Yet this is the utterance of our Supreme Court. Now if any lawyer can justify this doctrine by the rules of equity, justice or common sense, do let him speak; he will have at least one appreciative listener.

VICTIM.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	17	Barley, bushels	38,028
Flour, bbls.	24,682	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	6,897
Cornmeal, bbls.	112	Pork, bbls.	190
Cornmeal, bags	400	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	166,763	Lard, pkgs.	185
Corn, bushels	124,176	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	697
Rye, bushels	8,200	Whisky, bbls.	247
Oats, bushels	164,005	Petroleum, bbls.	2,188

ASHES—Continue in request, at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 352 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been very firm, but less active, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c @20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 129,449 bags and 7,245 mats.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at declining prices. Middling grades are quoted at 18½c.@20c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ℘ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 2,250 bales, against receipts of 1,461 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	14,569
Sales and resales this week	13,600
Receipts last week	11,923
Receipts preceding week	10,019
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	64,372
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	502,735
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,442
Exports since Sept. 1	23,253
Exports since Jan. 1	375,738
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	142,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	36,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light business has been transacted in State and Western Flour since our last, at a partial further reduction of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 15; very poor to good extra State at $9 25@$10 15, chiefly $10@$10 15 for straight shipping lots; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$10 50; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 40 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 15
Extra State	9 25@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 45@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25@16 00

Southern Flour is again lower; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $10@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in light request at $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 65 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $6 70 for Western, $7 for Caloric, and $7 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $4@$4 50, as extremes, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in good demand to-day, and desirable lots of Spring have been held with more firmness, while Winter has been quoted heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 116,000 bushels, including White Western, part very choice, at $3 32½@$3 35, in small lots; No. 1 Spring at $2 27@$2 30, chiefly at $2 29@$2 30 for straight; No. 2 Spring at $2 21@$2 26, as extremes, chiefly at $2 24@$2 26 for straight lots; No. 3 Spring at $2 18@$2 21, the latter rate for straight; Amber State on p. t.; and White California on p. t., per bushel, the market closing rather tamely, though firmly. Corn has been in very limited demand to-day, and has declined materially, closing very heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at $1 36@$1 39, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 36½@$1 37 for prime, ℘ bushel. Rye has been very heavy and much cheaper to-day. Sales, 7,500 bushels Western at $1 57 ℘ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand to-day, and less buoyant in price; sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels, at $1 45@$1 58 for very poor to very good Canada West, and $1 38 for California ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been dull and heavy. Oats have been plenty and in less demand, closing at reduced prices. We quote New Western at 78½c@80c, but closing at from 78½c @79c ℘ bushel; sales, 84,000 bushels, part to arrive.

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 @$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 65c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ℘ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℘ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been in more demand at about 12c., gold, ℘ lb. Other kinds neglected. Stock, 570 American and 10,230 bales foreign.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 92,994 hides and 178 bales hides; sales 49,200 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 14,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@26½ lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 17,500 Dry Montevideo, 20@25 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry California, 21@22½ lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Vera Cruz, 22 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Sisal, damaged, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 53 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 60 lbs., private terms; 700 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughters, 68@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 164,400 (same time last year 66,100—year before 145,000,) and 148 bales, as follows: 117,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,000 Dry California, 23,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,000 Dry Mexican, 1,000 Dry Central American, 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 3,400 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 5,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande via Europe, and 148 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—All kinds have been quiet since our last, though buyers have not had any existing advantage. The week's receipts of Sole have been 46,000 sides. We now quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS.—In all descriptions, a very light trade has been reported at declining prices, including Ingot Copper at 21½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$43; Scotch Pig, $40@$43; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 25½c.@25¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in less demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c.; English Islands at 52½c.@55c., ℘ gallon. Stock, 8,030 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more request and somewhat firmer, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ℘ gallon; do. 46½c.@47c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 45@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Piton, $3 75@$4 12 ℘ bbl. Stock—4,181 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 662 bbls. Turpentine, 78,911 bbls. Resin, and 1,085 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 10@$1 13 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more request at about former rates. We quote at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 29½c.@33c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@49c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened pretty briskly at firmer prices; but closed tamely at lower and declining rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 87@$21 31 for Western Mess, closing at $20 87@$21, and $19 75@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal to-day. The firmness of holders checks transactions. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c.—the latter an extreme price for small lots—℘ lb. Beef is dull and heavy at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 90 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$30; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been in fair request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	36 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	15 @18
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at $9 25@$10 25 for Carolina, and $6@$6 37½ (gold) for Rangoon, free, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 147 casks Carolina, and 6,246 bags cleaned East India.

SKINS—Deer have been in much less request, and sales have been extremely hard to effect at any price, the reduced rates which holders are willing to accept failing to attract buyers. We quote: San Juan, 42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c., in gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been in slack demand and heavy, including Tampico, 45c.@47½c.; Matamoras, 37½c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@34c.; Payta, 31c.@32c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 42½c.@45c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held rather more firmly, but have been inactive. Sales since our last, 565 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@12½c., and 930 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@13¾c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Stock, 27,896 hhds.; 29,519 bags, and 47,294 boxes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@12c.; 69,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 74,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal in price to-day.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 11¾d.@12d. ℘ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.@50s.; 500 boxes Cheese, by sail, on private terms; 40 tons Oil Cake, at 40s. per ton; 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s 6d. ℘ bbl.; and 250 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce. For the British Channel, a ship, with 32,000 bushels Wheat, at 7s. ℘ quarter. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, on private terms. For Trieste, an Austrian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Resin, at $1 12 ℘ 280 lbs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE WATCH IMPORTING house, an efficient and reliable salesman, who understands the business and is willing to travel. Applications, which shall be considered confidential, with real name, may be addressed to Box No. 679 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE country to sell Collin's Burner and Chimney. Commends itself to everybody at sight. Active agents are making $20 a day easily. For terms, F. R. DOMINICK, No. 393 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age to make fires and make himself useful; must come well recommended, and to live in the house. Address J. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A CHAMbermaid and waitress who can sew; has good City references. Apply at No. 7 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR HEAD of White Goods Department.
LEE, BLISS & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly.
Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with reference, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale hat, cap, and straw goods house. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with amount of sales, references, &c., &c.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

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COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

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PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. E. KEMBLE, THE GREAT clairvoyant, after an absence of several years, has returned to New-York and taken apartments at No. 106 Bleecker-st., where he can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, death, &c.; absent friends, &c.; lost or stolen property, &c. Consultation—Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is perfectly capable of waiting on a lady; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the most satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the highest reference given. Call for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 137 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; prefers a good home more than high wages; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 83 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious and faithful girl to do cooking, or as general servant; is neat, economical and trustworthy; a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY OR CITY, SITuations for a large number of Protestant and other first-class nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged woman as nurse; understands taking the entire charge of an infant from birth; refers to her former place in this City, where she has lived for several years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN SOME NICE Clergyman's family to do needlework, and if required to assist in any light work about the house this Winter; reference given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; cut and fit; operate on a machine; City or country; best City and country references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in either City or country; she is very efficient as cook, and can undertake the work of a private family, boarding-house or hotel; good references. Apply at No. 151 Gold-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; also a good baker; City or country; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy, competent Protestant girl as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; is willing and kind to children; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, TIDY WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress in a small family; City or country; an excellent baker; or as regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages $12. Call at No. 263 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as regular chambermaid and wait on a lady who boards; sews neatly; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, the other as laundress; have 4 years' City reference from their last employment. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 350 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches and can make all kinds of desserts and excellent cake; best of reference. Call or address at No. 28 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, finery, linens, and all her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork if required; the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 21 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; can give the very best of City reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and assist with chamberwork, if required. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, by a respectable young woman; would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has six years and six months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman, to do good plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL (PROTESTant) a situation as chambermaid in a private family, and would do waiting or assist in fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Episcopalian woman as competent seamstress. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., at GINTY'S Office. Would like to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO do washing and ironing; understands baking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 184 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, family washing or going out by the day; can be seen at any time. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; six years' City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 340 East 23d st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL woman; first-class laundress; can do up muslin and French fluting; has good references. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; good baker; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 345 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; willing to assist at chamberwork. Call at No. 445 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid in a private family; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to obtain a situation for two excellent girls, with the best of reference; one as Protestant cook, one as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go together. Please call at No. 208 West 27th-st., on Monday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE with a lady as companion or to teach two children two hours a day as compensation for a home; excellent references as to ability, &c. Address W. G., Station D, for one week.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR LAdies and gentlemen; does all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting at a reasonable price. Apply to No. 159 West 27th-st., first floor up stairs, back room.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST society would like a situation as companion for an elderly or invalid lady, or would take charge of a family of motherless children. Address S. A. T., Station G.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; is a good fitter. Address X. Y. Z., Station D.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help in City or country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and large establishments, please notice they can be supplied with housekeepers, ladies' maids, family seamstresses, invalid nurses, competent nurses for infants and grown children, smart chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses, first-class cooks and bakers, linen and store-room women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; have good reference and will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers in want of the above-mentioned help can be well supplied at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS, SERVANTS—For City and country, PROTESTANTS, GERMANS, &c. Employers please notice that they can be PROMPTLY supplied, and WITHOUT CHARGE until suited, at our LARGE OFFICE, No. 506 6TH-AV. We have on hand a number of green girls, young girls and middle-aged women, who will go for LOW WAGES; also, FIRST-CLASS cooks, houseworkers, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, &c. We are fifteen years established, and many of our girls we can RECOMMEND. Office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner 25th-st., may be found a large number of English, Scotch, French and German ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses and girls of all work, for City and country; also, men servants.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., below 25th-st.—Protestant and Catholic cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, houseworkers, and colored help, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, (Americans,) to take charge of a farm, or the man would take a place as coachman, and the wife as cook or to do general housework; can give the best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as practical gardener, understanding the care of greenhouse and graperies; satisfactory references from his last employer. Address P. H., No. 154 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a respectable man of experience and character. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and greenhouse; has 25 years' experience in driving; the best of City reference for sobriety and capability. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, or would make himself useful; City or country, not particular; has the best of recommendation, and can be recommended by his last employer, whom he has served seven months. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; has had good experience in the care of kitchen and flower garden, graperies and stove plants, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Call or address P., Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call or address R. P., No. 620 Broadway, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Address J. B., Box No. 211, *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, by a Protestant young man, a situation to make himself generally useful, take care of horses, drive, or any other work; good references; does not expect high wages. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; has the best of reference and can be recommended by his last employer. Address or can be seen for two days at D. Wright's harness-store, No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COLORED man and his wife; the man as waiter, the wife as cook and laundress; both are neat and tidy, and have good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has City references; is willing and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer, who truly understands his business, and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, or a note addressed to T. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; best of references given. Call on or address J. JOHNSTON, No. 25 East 19th-st., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of City references given. Address J. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS capacity, and who is willing to work his way up, desires a situation in a sugar commission house; excellent references as to capacity. Address FRANK, Station D, for one week.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:

30 HORSES and 30 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.

Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.

The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:

1,150,000 pounds iron,	100,000 pounds steel, assorted
3,000 pounds copper,	10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,	15,000 bolts,
1,000 pounds lead,	1,000 stove feet,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes	5,000 broom handles,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,	500 lamp chimneys,
600 empty bottles,	600 pieces lampwick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.

Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:

5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank,	5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,	3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank,
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank,	12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,	
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.

Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.

The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Chustafle of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of

Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Counsel of France,

who is about leaving for Europe.

The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.

The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.

The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.

The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.

The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.

Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Friday, Nov. 8.

The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,

the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.

Also,

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 165 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st. and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and East Broadway; size 25x50x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.

Full particulars of auctioneers.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 27 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, diningroom and bedroom furniture, mirrors, French china and glass; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier — East River, for account of whom it may concern: 1,654 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, saved from steamer *Amsterdam.*

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts., the entire furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of rich ebony and gilt and rosewood parlor suites in satin and reps; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, marble-top centre and end fancy tables, rosewood bookcases, mantel ornaments, rich satin reps and lace curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enameled bedroom suit, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension tables, sofa and dining chairs, Axminster velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, &c., together with all the fine gas fixtures throughout the house.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

READY MADE CLOTHING—LARGEST and finest stock ever offered at auction, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, by order of Messrs. Conklin & Miller, at their warehouse, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st.

Terms—Over $250, three months' indorsed notes.

Full particulars in to-morrow's *Times.*

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1867, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture, bedding, crockery, stoves, blankets, sheets, books, hay, oats, lamps, &c., saved from the late fire at the County boarding-house, 94th-st., first house back of the French Institute, via 8th-av. cars.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

FOR SALE—ON THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.

TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.

CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by the company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at ½ 1-2 and EVENING at 8, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Concert for the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLIND TOM, the marvelous musical prodigy.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

According to our dispatches, Saturday, there is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian Reserve has been called out. It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy, in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles. A later dispatch from Italy sets forth that Gen. Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement. Yesterday's dispatches dated from Florence, Saturday, set forth that the Garibaldians are concentrated at Monte Rotondo and awaiting events. Their chief, in reply to the summons of the King to disarm, has refused to disband his army unless a change is made in the present Reactionary Ministry which will put the Government of Italy in accord with the national will.

The Emperor Napoleon has proposed to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of the Pontifical States the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote. The Italian Government, however, declines to accede to the plan.

It is again asserted in Copenhagen that the United States have purchased the Danish West India Islands for fourteen million dollars in gold, and it is said that Mr. Cristensen, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, will be sent to Washington by the Danish Government to complete the transfer of the Islands.

A farewell dinner was given to Charles Dickens Saturday. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton presided, and made a speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg appeared as the decided success at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, Saturday night. Her *début* was made in *Faust*.

The trial of Gen. Warren for complicity in Fenianism was concluded Friday evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

A dispatch from London sets forth that Brazilian papers say the allied forces on the Parana will not undertake any operations for the seige of the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

GENERAL.

Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was buried on Saturday in Boston. The funeral services were held in the Arlington-street Church, and were largely attended. A large procession, under escort of the Independent Cadets, followed the remains toward Mount Auburn, while minute guns were fired and all the church bells tolled during the progress of the procession. Thousands gathered upon the sidewalks and balconies, and testified the heartfelt sympathy and sadness of the entire community at the loss of the statesman and patriot. There were very general manifestations of grief in many other places in the State. Last evening commemorative services for the deceased statesman were held in Boston, Mass., and at a meeting called by the citizens of Massachusetts residing in Washington, D. C., resolutions of respect to his memory were passed.

The news from Arizona represents that the Indians are killing white men on every side, and are running off stock to an unlimited extent. There are not troops enough in the Territory to give the settlers any degree of protection.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order convening the State Convention in Richmond, Va., on the third day of December.

LOCAL.

An interesting address was delivered before the Typographical Society Saturday evening by Mr. Chas. McDevitt, on "The Printers and Printing in New-York City During the Last Half Century."

The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Reformation was celebrated in the German Lutheran Churches in this City yesterday, the services at the Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, in Walker-street, being especially interesting. Discourses were delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Stohlmann in the morning, and by his colleague, Rev. Mr. Sadin in the evening, and a festival of the Sabbath-school children was held at 3 P. M., at which each of the pupils was presented with a medal commemorative of the anniversary.

Three decrees of divorce were granted on Saturday by the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding. The actions are entitled: Laura O. Belknap *vs.* Edward Belknap, Thomas D. Norris *vs.* Ann Norris and Ann Eliza Pudney *vs.* Chas. W. Pudney. In the cases of Norris and Pudney, the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiffs.

The official investigation in regard to the *Vanderbilt* and *Dean Richmond* collision was resumed Saturday morning before the Government Inspectors. The testimony was closed and an adjournment ordered until Wednesday next, when counsel will sum up and submit their briefs.

The trial of James B. Freeman for extortion was concluded Saturday in the United States District Court. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock, and six hours afterward they were discharged, owing to the sudden and serious illness of one of the jurors.

At the Court of General Sessions, 89 prisoners were tried, during the October term, before Judge Russel. At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, three cases were passed upon by a jury, before Judge Ingraham.

The new Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-second-street, was opened for divine service for the first time yesterday. In the morning Rev. Dr. Dix, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Morgan preached there.

Saturday evening Ex-Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois, delivered a speech on the political issues of the day, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Union Republican State Committee.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Thompson preached an eloquent discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the "New Phases of Religion in Europe and the Teachings to be Derived Therefrom."

Rev. J. P. Dunn preached a new sermon on the "Excise Law and the Brewer's Convention," last evening, to a large audience, at his Church, Fiftieth-street, near Broadway.

Sermons on the observance of the Sabbath were preached yesterday by Rev. L. H. King, Rev. Wm. H. Evans and Rev. B. S. Huntington.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., was yesterday installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street.

The Operative Butchers held a large meeting Saturday evening, in West Thirty-ninth-street, for the purpose of forming a benevolent association.

There were 357 deaths in this City during the week ending Nov. 2, which is the lowest weekly record for the past five years.

Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Cotton and Lard were lower on Saturday, and less active. Wheat was in good demand, and Spring was held more firmly. Pork opened higher, but closed decidedly cheaper, and heavy at the reduced figures. There was less inquiry for Groceries. Freights were more active.

The Suffrage Question Again—The Views of Thaddeus Stevens Upon It.

It is very evident that the Radical leaders intend to commit the Republican Party to the new doctrine of National Suffrage, and thus to force it upon the country. The pretentious pronunciamento of Mr. Stevens, the bills and speeches of Mr. Sumner, the passionate demands of Wendell Phillips, the ground taken and the language used by the *Tribune*, the Washington *Chronicle* and other Radical organs, leave no room to doubt that Congress will be called on to enact a law stripping the States of all control over the suffrage, and declaring who may, and who may not, vote in every State of the Union. And, of course, the first effort will be to force this upon the Republican Party, and compel every one who desires to rank as a "good Republican," and to escape condemnation as a Copperhead and rebel, to give it his support.

The ground on which Mr. Stevens attempts to base this movement is simply absurd. He asserts that "the elective franchise ranks with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character"—that the authors of the Declaration of Independence so regarded it, and that our Fathers "intended" to create a Continental Empire, based upon that principle. As a matter of historical fact, this assertion is utterly untrue. There is not a particle of evidence to show that the framers of our Government had any such intentions, or held any such opinions. Every form of proof, everything they did, wrote and said, contradicts and refutes this false assumption. Everything shows that the Declaration was not intended to lay the foundation of any specific government at all, but only to set forth the principles on which we denied the right of Great Britain to make laws for the American Colonies. The first Government formed after independence was achieved,—that of the Confederation—made not the slightest attempt to restrict the control of the States over the question of suffrage. And when that form was found defective, its defects had nothing to do with the suffrage,—they related wholly to other questions; and in the new Constitution, which was ordained to form a "more perfect union," the control of the suffrage *was expressly confirmed to the States.* The qualifications for voting for national officers were declared to be such as *the States* should prescribe for voting, for members of the most numerous branch of their own Legislatures. These *acts*, which were deliberate and explicit, prove the intentions of the actors to have been precisely the opposite of those which Mr. Stevens sees fit to ascribe to them. And he cannot find in their words, in their writings or in their speeches, anything to give color of warrant to his assertion that they "intended" to do anything different from what they actually did.

But Mr. Stevens' position is not only historically false, it is intrinsically absurd. If "the elective franchise ranks with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character," as he says it does, then it must rank with them also in its universality. Every human being who has an inalienable right to "life and liberty," must also have an inalienable right to the elective franchise. No limitations can be affixed in the one case which do not belong to the other. Now life and liberty belong, as "sacred, inalienable rights," to women and children, as well as to men, to aliens and "Indians not taxed," as well as to citizens; would Mr. Stevens insist that the elective franchise belongs to *them*, in the same way and by the same title? He would probably say that a limit *must* be fixed somewhere for the sake of good government; but in so saying he surrenders the whole argument. He concedes that the elective franchise *does not* "rank with life and liberty in its sacred, inalienable character," because that can be limited and restricted from motives of expediency, while they cannot. *That* may be taken away from certain great classes of human beings, at the mere will of the sovereign political society—while they cannot. That may be denied to all the women and all the children—more than four-fifths of all the people, in any nation—but who would dream of denying "life and liberty" to either class?

Mr. Stevens' proposition, therefore, the abstract principle on which he builds his scheme of government, his new, reconstructed Continental Empire, is not true. The elective franchise is *not* an inalienable right, belonging to every human being. And if it is not that, it is not an inalienable right belonging naturally to *any*, for there can be no such thing as natural rights belonging to one class of human beings, that do not belong to all. The only thing which makes them natural rights is the fact that they do belong to all. The idea of a sacred, inalienable, natural right belonging to a man and not to a woman—belonging to a man the day after he is twenty-one, and not the day before,—is an absurdity. The elective franchise is a *political power*, created by political society—by the organized, established government; as a right it exists only as the right to exercise that power; and that right is conferred by the government which creates the power.

When Mr. Stevens says, therefore, that this sacred, inalienable right of voting, was "suspended,"—"bartered away for the time being," by the Constitution of the United States, he talks nonsense. Never having existed as a right, it could not, of course, have been bartered away. The framers of the Constitution never dreamed of "suspending this as one of the muniments of liberty," partly, perhaps, because a "suspended muniment" was something never heard of in those early days, but mainly because they did not recognize its existence as a natural and inalienable right. What the framers of the Constitution actually did was *to designate the political authority by which*, under the form of government to be thus established, *the right of voting should be conferred.* And they decided that this right should remain with the States. They placed that decision, in clear, distinct and unmistakable language, in the clauses of the Constitution. Instead of "desiring" to decide differently, no serious proposition to do so was ever made. No one of the Fathers of the Republic ever entertained such a purpose, such a preference or such a wish, as Mr. Stevens unhesitatingly ascribes to them all,—to take from the States and give to Congress control of the suffrage question throughout the Union. The assumption is purely gratuitous. The argument, if a bald, unsupported assertion can be called an argument, is what we have already described it—purely a figment of Mr. Stevens' imagination.

Having thus shown, as he claims, that "the elective franchise" as one of the "inalienable rights of man" was "suspended by the *arbitrary* Constitution of 1789," Mr. Stevens next proceeds to show that this suspension "has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor,"—by the amendment adopted in 1866. Here is what he says on that point:

> "The fourteenth amendment, now so happily adopted, settles the whole question, and places every American citizen on a perfect equality of rights, so far as merely national rights and questions are concerned. It declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall *abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States;* nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the *equal protection of the law.*
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> It by the amended Constitution every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; and *if every American citizen in any one of the States should be found entitled to impartial suffrage with every other American citizen in any State, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal*, so far as every human being, without regard to race or color, shall be found concerned, and so far as it affects the whole nation.
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> Can he who swears to support the Constitution in all its parts refuse to aid in carrying this into effect without clear, direct perjury? a worse perjury than would have been committed by those who, under the old Constitution, could not agree to that Constitution, and thus refused their aid to their fellowmen.
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> * * * If every citizen of any State is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges and immunities of this Government, and *if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the Government,* show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that *suffrage by the ballot is due to every being within this realm to whom God has given immortality.* He must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity; for that a world could be created and governed without an overruling cause is more feasible than such a proposition."

We will not stop to examine Mr. Stevens' notions of perjury, nor his ideas about the Deity, or the "creation of a world without an overruling cause." Both seem to be about as muddled and confused as his notions of the early history of our Government and his ideas of natural right. But Mr. Stevens is by no means the first,—and we have no right to suppose he will be the last,—of our public men who mistake words for ideas,—and sounding phrases about the objects and ends of government, for sound and feasible measures of legislation. We cannot prevent him from imposing upon himself by such tricks of rhetoric:—all we can hope to do is, by exposing them, to prevent his imposing upon others.

The fourteenth amendment, which Mr. Stevens quotes, has nothing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the Suffrage question. It relates wholly to the question of Civil Rights. Its sole and exclusive object was, to *secure an absolute equality of civil rights to all people in the United States, without distinction of race or color.* A previous attempt had been made to do this by law;—but the constitutionality of such a law was denied in some quarters and doubted in others;—and to put this matter beyond doubt this amendment was introduced, pressed and passed through Congress and ratified by the requisite number of States. Nobody in Congress pretended that it had anything whatever to do with the Suffrage question. Nobody claimed or believed that it conferred the right of voting upon anybody, or that it affected in the slightest degree the absolute control over that subject already vested in the States. Mr. Stevens made no such pretence. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania—all the leading Radicals in the House, indeed all the men of all parties, either expressly admitted or tacitly assented to the admission, that it did not touch the suffrage, or any other political right or franchise, in the slightest degree. The claim which Mr. Stevens now brings forward is an after-thought. It is a view never before taken by him or by any one else. It is just as pure and groundless an invention as his assertion about the Fathers of the Republic.

The language of the amendment vindicates fully this view of its meaning. It relates wholly to civil rights—to an equality of rights before the law. It prohibits a State from making laws which shall "abridge the privileges and immunities" belonging to citizens, as citizens of the United States. But the privilege of *voting* is not among them. That is conferred, according to the Constitution, by the authority of the States alone.

The argument of Mr. Stevens on this point is this: (1) Every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; (2) In *some one State* every American citizen may be entitled to the privilege of voting; (3) Consequently every citizen must be entitled to the same privileges in *every* State. "It follows," he says, "as an inevitable conclusion, that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal." Mr. Stevens certainly has very queer notions of an "inevitable conclusion." Suppose an American citizen should be found in some one State to have the privilege of establishing a bank, or making a railroad; by the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen, and no State can make any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; why does it not "follow," according to Mr. Stevens' logic, "as an inevitable conclusion," that every American citizen has the right to establish a Bank or a Railroad in *every* State?

Mr. Stevens is himself apparently not quite satisfied with this argument. Perhaps he remembers that it was precisely the argument by which, in the olden time, slaveholders in the South sought to establish their right to hold slaves in all the States and all the Territories of the Union. At any rate, he falls back upon another—one a little more extraordinary than this one:

> "If every citizen of any State," he says, in the passage quoted above, "is entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges and immunities of this Government, and if *one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot* for every man who is to take part in the government, show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that *suffrage by the ballot is due to every human being* within this realm to whom God has given immortality."

That is, "if the right to vote is an inalienable right, show me the man impudent enough to deny that it belongs to every human being to whom God has given immortality." So we say. If the one is true, the other must be true, also. Yet, Mr. Stevens denies it. Women and children are "human beings," and it is supposed that "God has given them immortality;" He certainly has, if He has given it to anybody. Yet Mr. Stevens will not permit *them* to vote. We do not say that he is an "impudent citizen," as he says of all who agree with him in this inconsistency. We only say that he is a very foolish citizen—that he has no clear idea of what he is trying to say—he mixes up common sense and nonsense quite as badly as politics and theology. His pretended argument is no argument at all. He assumes the very point involved, and then, by simply repeating it, considers it proved. *If* the right to vote is an "inalienable right," recognized as such by the amended Constitution, then of course everybody has a right to vote. But that happens not to be the fact. The "*if*" in this case involves the whole question, and Mr. Stevens must first get *that* out of the way, *if* he hopes to prove anything at all.

The suffrage question is to become a subject of political contest. Up to the present time the States have had control of it. The Constitution, in express language, gives it to them. An effort is now to be made to take it away from them and confer it upon Congress. The effort is right enough. Perhaps such a change ought to be made. It is possible, certainly that the whole spirit and opinion of the people have changed, and that they now prefer a Continental Empire, such as Mr. Stevens describes—with a central power resting on universal suffrage and absolutely controlling it, as does the Empire of France to-day,—to the national Union, resting on suffrage regulated and controlled by the States composing it, which our fathers framed. If they do—if the country is ready for the change and the people demand it—it not only may, but it must be made. But this must be done by the people themselves, *through an amendment of the Constitution*, and not by Congress, through the enactment of a law. And this is the mode by which the Republican party must seek the change, if it decide to seek it at all.

The Local Nominations.

As a general thing the nominations for City and local officers grow worse and worse every year. Both parties seem to be settling down steadily into the practice, of allowing their least worthy and most unscrupulous men to control the whole business of nominating candidates for their support. The Democrats this year, as a general thing, have outdone themselves in this direction. They have put up as candidates a class of men who are utterly unworthy of anybody's confidence, and who, in any private or business matter, could never get it. There are exceptions, of course, but they are few and of small importance; and wherever there is a good man running on the Democratic ticket, there is pretty sure to be a bad one running also for the purpose of defeating his election.

It seems extraordinary, certainly, that any party should be content with such a candidate for Sheriff as the main wing of the Democrats are running. A party must have either altogether lost its self-respect, or been brought very thoroughly under the control of its worst elements, when, as a matter of choice it presents as candidate for such an office a man who has served part of a term on Blackwell's Island. It is true, another Democratic candidate is also running, and there is, therefore, a chance for the election of the Republican nominee, who is eminently a man of character and respectability. The election of Mr. Abbe ought not to be doubtful under the circumstances; but experience forbids us to indulge very sanguine hopes of the defeat of any candidate who receives the support of the main body of the Democratic Party. We hope there are in the present case some Democrats who will vote for Mr. Abbe, as the only candidate in the field who deserves the support of the better portion of the community without regard to party. Smith Ely, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Supervisor for the long term, has earned the support of honest men of *all* parties by an upright discharge of his duties and by a resolute effort to detect, expose and break up the profligate and dishonest system by which the action of the Board of Supervisors has been distinguished. He will encounter the sharp opposition of the whole horde of jobbers and plunderers who live and thrive at the expense of the county:—and this ought to give him the active support of all who prize honesty and efficiency in the administration of public affairs. Both he and Mr. Oliver will be upright, honorable and effective public officers,—and we hope both will serve in the next Board, and keep their places till the Board itself is abolished—which, we trust, will not be long. Nelson J. Waterbury, who is a Democratic candidate for District-Attorney, is not obnoxious to the general censure bestowed upon the Democratic nominations:—he made a very efficient public officer during his former term. But he has a powerful competitor in A. Oakey Hall, and as matters now stand, we see no chance of his election. Mr. Hall has the support of both Tammany and Mozart, and seems, indeed, to have a mortgage on that office as long as he desires to hold it.

The canvass for members of the Legislature is very much embarrassed by dissensions in both parties. Christopher Pullman, the Republican nominee for the Senate in the Seventh District, is an honest and capable man, and ought to be elected. John Keyser, nominated by the Unionists in the Fifth District, is an excellent candidate, and has very great popular strength, especially in the Ninth Ward; he could easily be elected if there were not another Republican also in nomination. He will poll a strong vote as it is. James A. Richmond is the Union candidate in the Seventh Assembly District, is a man of talent and integrity, and stands a good chance of an election. Mr. Shaw, in the Thirteenth District, has strong claims to support. In the Brooklyn District Mr. E. L. Sanderson is strongly commended as admirably qualified for the Assembly, and W. W. Goodrich, in the Second District, is among the best men nominated anywhere for the State Senate.

But we have no purpose of entering upon any general review of the various candidates in the field. The duty rests upon every voter of ascertaining for himself their character and claims on his support.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation* objects to thanking God for the rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad, because "whether he will look on it with favor or not, depends on the use that is made of it when it is finished, and not on the rapidity with which it is laid." We are not sure but the point, as presiding officers say, is well taken; but will not the objection apply to a good many other things? The Almighty is very properly thanked,—perhaps congratulated would be the most accurate word—now-a-days for all sorts of things—Negro Suffrage, Reconstruction and the progress of impeachment in some quarters, good cotton crops, Democratic victories and deliverance from Radical Generals in others:—Would it not be well enough to wait a little and see how some of these things turn out? We may feel inclined to change our views in regard to them bye and bye, and a thanksgiving prayer is a very awkward thing to take back. Nobody but a Congressional chaplain can do it gracefully, and probably that is only because he does it so often.

The *Citizen* is only a weekly paper and ought to be able to fill out the column in which it attempts a mild imitation of our "Minor Topics," without extending and magnifying so enormously very small matters. What if a critic of the *Herald* did have the good luck to hit upon a phrase or two used also by a critic of the Times; or what if both of them did happen to quote the same passage, or to mention the same fact in nearly the same language, on the same morning? Cannot the *Citizen* manage to fill its columns during the whole week without making so much of this trifling coincidence? To the *Evening Post*, which is both daily and weekly, much must of course be pardoned.

Surprise seems to be expressed in some quarters that the blacks at the South should have fallen so generally as they seem to have done, into the hands of unprincipled demagogues. But why should they not? Do ignorant men, utterly unused to forming opinions and to voting, ever do otherwise? Do not foreigners of all classes, on first arriving, inevitably fall under the influence and control of somebody? Yet they are not one whit more ignorant of everything connected with politics in this country, than are the great mass of the blacks who have just been voting in the Southern States. Wherever there is a large amount of ignorant voting material to be used in elections, there will also be found plenty of demagogues to use it. The reason urged for giving to the blacks the right to vote was, not that they were qualified to exercise it wisely, but that their votes were needed, and it was believed they could be got, for a particular party. It may be found difficult even for that party by and by to control the power which it thus created for its own use; but this is one of the hazards it ran. Other demagogues, more reckless and selfish than its own, are already becoming numerous and powerful.

It is too soon to make very confident predictions as to the real results of the predominance which the blacks seems to have obtained, at the recent elections, in the Southern States. The mere fact that they are predominant, though unpromising, is not decisive. We must wait and see what they do in their Conventions,—what sort of Constitutions they form, what laws they pass, what principles and sentiments they hold and act upon, before we can decide whether the country is permanently ruined or not. One thing is clear—if these new rulers do not ruin it, it will not be the fault of the whites. The latter have given them their own way. Their control of the Conventions is absolute. Perhaps the whites wanted confiscation, disfranchisement, division of estates and general plunder inflicted upon themselves, in order to show how badly the blacks can act. If they get all these, it is not easy to see what right they will have to complain. And if they don't, the blacks will have done a good deal toward proving their fitness to govern.

Some southwestern newspapers have taken to forging letters purporting to have been written by Mrs. Lincoln to various Republicans of prominence in the East. The object is to give the apparent sanction of her name to attacks and aspersions upon the Republican Party. This would seem to be wholly gratuitous so far as Mrs. Lincoln is concerned—for the genuine letters are certainly bad enough. The Louisville *Democrat*, we believe, is entitled to the credit of this particularly contemptible method of political warfare.

Mr. Ewing, in his letter on the result of the recent State elections, thinks they prove that hard words and abusive language are not sufficient to sustain a party in the canvass. The experiment, he says, was very thoroughly tried by Mr. Wade and Mr. Schenck in Ohio, and in every instance it injured the cause they were trying to serve. If it should once be settled that abusive epithets will not be accepted as conclusive arguments by the mass of the people, a good many political orators will be thrown out of business. The revolution seems too important and too momentous to be brought about suddenly, but it is pleasant to see indications of its possible dawning.

It seems that the rage for impeachment has invaded the "sister Republic" of Mexico, and Vera Cruz rumors by way of Havana declare that the removal of Juarez is contemplated, "if conservative influences should prevail in the approaching Congress." That is to say, if a majority of Congress should be opposed politically to Juarez they will try to "impeach" him. This is the last touch of satire needed on the impeachment question. It shows what republicanism would amount to on the new theory—that is, if a certain political party elects its President, but not a majority of Congress, the former is to be got rid of by impeachment. This new invention is supposed to be a universal panacea for Presidential ills, a sovereign balm for all the mishaps incident to a Republic. It will be generally conceded, we think, that this is a remedy much better suited to the Mexican Republic than to that of the United States. We presume it will also be resorted to there before it is here. *Our* people are not yet ready to adopt it; but we think it not at all unlikely that the Mexicans may be. It is not easy to imagine anything revolutionary and lawless that they are not ready for.

It seems difficult to credit the Rio Janiero rumor that the allies have captured the very important town of Pilar, with many prisoners and spoils. If it be true, it is one of the severest blows Lopez has yet received, since Pilar, or Neembucu, as it is commonly called, is not only the chief port of entry in Paraguay, but it is also a military depot. It lies on the Paraguay River, not far from the junction of the Parana and of the Vermejo with the former, and, despite the swampy character of its surroundings, may be regarded as a point of strategic importance. It is, to be sure, about two hundred miles distant from Asuncion, the capital, but the moral effect of its capture would be great, and it would uncover Paraguay to other inroads. But we may wait for confirmation of this rumor before noting in detail the effects to be looked for.

Another case of "murder of the innocents" is recorded in a circus performance in Tennessee, where "Little Alice, the child-equestrian," was thrown from her horse and killed. One hardly knows which most to reprove, the inhumanity of the managers who expose children to such dangers, or the heartless curiosity of the public that patronizes and encourages it. But there are many cases of ill-treatment, stopping short of death, inflicted on child performers. The other day we were told of a child, once famous as a public singer, whose voice had been entirely and hopelessly ruined before maturity by the over-exertions to which it had been subjected. The evils to the health of children wrought in those hot-beds of learning, the competition schools, are familiar. Whenever children are prevented from being children, and turned into public prodigies of any sort, there is danger enough in store for them—if not danger of death, danger at least of an unnatural life.

The removal, on Friday, of Gen. Harry Hays from the office of Sheriff in the parish of Orleans, for being an impediment to the reconstruction of Louisiana "under the laws of Congress," and the appointment of Mr. Bullett in his stead, is a fresh evidence of the truth that very little change in the actual administration of the Military Districts has taken place since the displacement of Sheridan and Sickles. On the one hand, Radicals predicted that these removals "would undo a year's work;" on the other, disloyal partisans chuckled over an expected thwarting of the laws of Congress. The truth is that no substantial change of governmental operation has taken place either in the Fifth or the Second Military District. In the Fifth District Sheridan was at first succeeded by Thomas, and the latter officer announced that he saw no reason to disapprove the former's course. But, neither Thomas nor Hancock being able to go at once to New-Orleans, Gen. Griffin took command, and his very first order read: "All existing orders will remain in force. The district staff officers will continue to perform their customary duties." On Griffin's death Gen. Mower assumed command till Hancock's arrival, and announced, unofficially, that he "would not interfere with the programme laid down by Gen. Sheridan," which declaration he has fully substantiated. And now we have the significant removal of Sheriff Hays; and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that there has never been a single pause, or a step backward, in the military government of the Fifth District since it was organized. So much for the cries of the alarmists. The same fact is as true of the Second District. On Gen. Sickles' resignation Gen. Canby, his successor, announced that existing laws were to remain in force, and he also has adhered strictly to the path already marked out by his predecessor. These historic facts are worth a ream of partisan vituperation to show the progress of events.

The London rumor that Prussia pledges her support to Italy, in case this whilom "ward" of France decides to break with her guardian, helps to confirm the late significant declaration of the semi-official *Provincial Correspondenten* of Berlin, that "Prussia will interfere in the Roman difficulty, should such action on her part be necessary to preserve the peace of Europe." Clearly, there is nothing which Bismarck does not dare. From being the leader of Germany, he obviously now essays to lift Prussia up to contest with France the *rôle* of arbiter of Europe. Were this doubtful, the late Prussian intimations regarding Turkey, Greece and Crete, and the aim at a Prusso-Russian alliance, would settle the question. Thus, the truth becomes manifest, that within two years a great Power has risen to unsettle again the equilibrium of Europe. If Prussia should interfere in the Roman affair it will be because Bismarck is resolved to measure swords with Napoleon. What strange and momentous career is in store for Prussia, as she is driven along the path of destiny by the marvelous man who now controls her, no man can predict. But one recalls at this juncture the comparison of Emile de Girardin, who said that "like the egotist described by Chamfort, who would have set the whole world on fire to cook himself a couple of eggs, so Bismarck looks only to the interests of Prussia, and does not see Europe." The Roman problem, as it stands, most evidently does not require immediate intervention, except by the parties to the September Convention; if Prussia elbows her way in, it is obviously not "to preserve the peace of Europe," but to disturb it.

Typographical Reunion.

Two veteran printers—Charles McDevitt and Thurlow Weed—met Saturday evening at the Hall of the Typographical Society, for the first time in fifty years. In 1816 they were journeymen in the offices of the late Jonathan Seymour, John-street, and of Daniel Fanshaw in Cliff-street. In the latter office Mr. McDevitt was a compositor and Mr. Weed a pressman upon the first tracts published by the American Tract Society.

The Chatauqua Senatorial Nominations.

Gov. Fenton has written the following letter to Col. Allen, who has been nominated in the Thirty-second District by the Republicans who are not content to support Mr. Sessions, the regular nominee of the party, on account of his known connection with legislative corruption. It will be seen that the Governor gives his open support to this "healthy bolt:"

"Albany, Oct. 28, 1867.

Dear Colonel—It is evident from your "letter of inquiry that my attitude in reference to the nominations in the Thirty-second Senatorial District has been represented or misunderstood. I inclose to you a copy of my letter to Major Smith, in which I stated the position I desired and intended to occupy. It seemed to me that I ought not to take any part in respect to local nominations, and I felt great confidence that no selection would be made in our district for an office so important as that of State Senator which would not commend itself to public confidence and support. Every constituency has a right to expect and demand that the candidates presented for its approval shall be such as command its entire confidence. I regret that occasion has arisen, from causes to which I need not advert, for the difference which has led in this instance to the nomination of two Republican candidates. I took no part in making or advising these nominations during the recent contest over them. I had no knowledge of the telegrams from Dr. Pomfret and Col. Ludwick, to which you refer. It is due, however, to those gentlemen to say that the views they expressed, as I now understand them, were in accordance with those entertained here with great unanimity, and that their convictions were earnest and sincere. I inclose a copy of a letter sent to me on the 25th inst. by Dr. Pomfret, which shows their relation to the case, and his own precise position.

"Two Republican candidates are presented as nominees for the office of Senator, and while I regret the circumstances which have resulted in such a division, I have no hesitation in the discharge of my duty as an elector and citizen. I expect to cast my ballot for you, firmly believing as I do, that you are the choice of a majority of the Republicans of this District, and that you merit and command their entire confidence and support.

Very truly yours,
R. E. FENTON

To Col. A. F. Allen."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera and German Drama.

Mr. Maretzek announces a brief recess in the season of Italian Opera to enable him to give an extra number of rehearsals to Gounod's last opera, "Romeo and Juliette," which he purposes producing about the 12th or 13th inst. There will be no operatic performance at the Academy, therefore, during the present week.

Two nights and one *matinee* of German drama will be given, however. On Wednesday evening Lessing's tragedy of "Emilia Galotti," will be given for the second time—the first representation on Saturday night having taken place before an audience sufficiently great to warrant its repetition. The play is one of the classics of German drama, and differs from most of the pieces in which Mlle. Janauschek has heretofore appeared, inasmuch as everybody in every moment of every scene is in an enormously excited state of mind, and there is no danger of the least intelligent auditor going to sleep even for an instant during the performance. The story is the story of a modern Virginia and Virginius, and develops the pursuit of a chaste virgin named *Emilia*, by a terrible Prince of any Principality you please, and her final immolation as a sacrifice to chastity by her father, who is an incarnation of the poor but honest class of parents. The approximate characters are the *Countess Orsina*, the cast-off mistress of the *Prince*, and *Martinelli*, that not very exemplary gentleman's adviser, aider and abettor. The situations are eminently exciting, and what is much more to the point, quite human, although mankind is not to be complimented for such "naturalness." Less is seen of Mlle. Janauschek in this piece, perhaps, than in any she has yet played, notwithstanding she personates the two contract characters, that of *Emilia*, the modest maid, and the *Countess*, whose moral record looks so very dark at first sight. The timid alarm expressed in her first entrance, as *Emilia*, was quite as complete a study as the fiercest moment of jealousy which she delineated as the envious and vengeful *Countess*. The manner in which Mlle. Janauschek uttered the last appeal of *Emilia* which her father answers by sheathing his dagger in her bosom, and with which the play closes, raised the whole theatre to instantaneous enthusiasm. Herr Scherenberg embodies the heroic *Appiani*, who loves *Emilia*, and is sacrificed because he does, and Miss Singer acts with quiet intelligence the part of *Claudia Galotti*. Mr. Kessler's *Prince* is unloveable in every respect, and Herr Crelinger performed the character of the black-coated, black-hearted *Martinelli* with the craft and cunning of an acute observer of human wickedness.

French Theatre—The Comedy Company.

"La Dame Aux Camelias" was represented at the French Theatre on Saturday evening by the company of French comedians. In most respects the play, in its English guise, has been better acted by American actors. The exceptions, wherein the French players were superior to our own, are two, or, possibly, three, only. M. La Roche's *Armand* certainly made the leading impression, and not without reason. His performance was marked by ardor without roughness, impetuosity without rudeness, intensity and force without mouthing or bluster. For deep passion—without a single high tragedy tone or melodramatic gesture—M. La Roche's acting in the fourth act has not been equaled here. If a good many of the native young men and native young ladies who aspire to leading positions in the dramatic profession in this country would attend and follow a course of such French acting as M. La Roche examples, those of them who are not past praying for might derive much profit from the lessons. Above all, they might learn the virtue there is in reserve, quietness and avoidance of vulgarity. Mlle. Deborah was seen to best advantage in the last scene of *Marguerite Gautier's* life. This was intensely affecting, as it could not well help being. Elsewhere she seemed somewhat lost in the flood of emotions which the fast heroine of this story is called upon to express. She appeared to be altogether too conscious of her audience to realize any ideal of her part or sustain any illusion. Mlle. Reiller was better as *Olympe*, but the lesser characters were imperfectly sustained. For moral purposes, however, perhaps an imperfect performance of "Camille" is better than a representation in which the fascinations of excellent acting and harmony of detail render one oblivious of the lesson that the story should convey. It is a certain fact that *Camille* has not done the great good to the world which immoral dramas ought to do in order to counterbalance the vicious tendencies of "moral" dramas. And the reason doubtless is that her sad life has been made so thoroughly charming by the players who have had to depict it, no one has ever thought of trying to "understand" what the whole thing was about. Something more might be done for these performances in the way of scenery. It was not pleasant on Saturday to see the mantel mirror in *Armand's* house doing duty for a window.

On Tuesday evening the comedy of "The Loves of Cleopatre" and a vaudeville, "A Door is either Open or Shut," will be presented by this Company.

Miscellaneous, Theatrical and Musical Matters.

Election week is never favorable to theatricals, hence the announcements are rather light and unimportant.

The comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" will be repeated at Wallack's Theatre to-night. Tuesday evening, "Henry Dunbar" is to have its fifth representation, so well has it been received since this season's changes in the cast, and on account of the finish which Miss Ettinge's *Margaret Wentworth* and Mr. Davenport's *Major* give the performance. "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" is announced for repetition on Wednesday.

Hurdle-racing having become a sort of fashion since the recent incidents of that pastime in this vicinity, its half-brother sport "Steeple Chasing" is to be introduced at the Circus, in Fourteenth-street, to-night. Mlle. Henrietta will ride the interesting act. *Matinées* are given at the Circus every Wednesday and Saturday.

The first Philharmonic Concert will take place next Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music.

The first concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic will take place on the same evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence will repeat their drama of "Inshavogue" and the comedy of "Thrice Married" during the current week.

The novelty of the week, in the dramatic line, will be found at Barnum's. There a drama called "The Earl's Daughter" (but not the lady of East Lynne) will be produced.

"The Black Crook," at Niblo's: "Devil's Auction," at Banvard's; "Fanchon," at the New-York; "Mazeppa," at the Bowery; "Shylock," at the Fifth-Avenue; De Cordova's new lecture at Steinway's, and Mrs. Yelverton at Irving Hall, are to be the other attractions of the week.

Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer appeared at Mr. Harrison's Sunday Concert last evening, with Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Henning, Sig. Abella, and Mr. Thomas' Orchestra. Mr. Pfeiffer's very fascinating piano-playing was as popularly accepted as in the past. He played nothing that had not been heard before, but the "Ernani" variations were as heartily applauded as ever.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSMEN.

A statement is made in certain journals that the Committee on Elections, which has been taking testimony in Kentucky, will probably report in favor of Col. McKee, in the Eighth District. Inasmuch as the Committee have only been instructed by the House to investigate charges of disloyalty against certain members from that State, they will certainly not report that the candidate who received a majority of the votes is entitled to the seat of any member unseated for disloyalty. A contested election case, of which there are now five before the Committee, is altogether another thing.

NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

The national debt statement, which will be out on Tuesday, will show little or no diminution of the aggregate.

The payments on account of the army during the latter part of October were very heavy, and the receipts of the month were unusually light.

CONVERSIONS OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The conversions of Seven-thirties are very large.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Gen. Schofield has ordered that the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, ordered by the late election, shall assemble in Richmond on Tuesday, Dec. 3.

In reply to the protest of certain citizens of Richmond against the legality of the election, because in two of the Wards the time was extended, Gen. Schofield shows that such a proceeding was sanctioned by the State laws of Virginia, which provide in like manner for like emergency.

THE DEATH OF EX-GOV. ANDREW.

There was a meeting of Massachusetts citizens residing in Washington, last night, to express their sorrow at the death of Ex-Gov. Andrew. It was held at the rooms of the Massachusetts Agency. Caleb Cushing was chosen Chairman and made a neat speech upon the virtues of the deceased, extolling his patriotism and integrity. Col. Bolles delivered a brief and truthful eulogy and the usual resolutions were agreed to. The death of Ex-Gov. Andrew has made a profound impression upon all circles here. Even the President has more than once expressed his deep regret that so good a man has gone. I have heard violent Copperheads exclaim: "We did not like his Abolitionism, but he was a good man and a statesman. He was admired by us for the breadth of his views."

PERSONAL.

Senators Williams, of Oregon, and Fowler, of Tennessee, have arrived in the city; also Judge Olin, of the District Supreme Court, who has just returned from Europe. Among other arrivals are ex-Senator Creswell, of Maryland; D. W. C. Wheeler and E. H. Perkins, Jr., of New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 3.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following are the appropriations made at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, as obtained from an official source:

Deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1868	$1,135,953 62
Post-office Department	19,133,000 00
Pensions	33,280,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic	1,425,454 00
Military Academy	368,913 00
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	23,387,971 89
Sunday Civil Expenses	5,307,191 38
Army	23,874,454 00
Repair of Public Works	1,290,000 00
Naval Service	16,297,241 01
Indian Department	3,022,003 86
Repair and completion of certain public works	4,702,781 70
Deficiencies ending June 30, 1867	10,493,439 05
Miscellaneous	1,421,763 46
Total	$145,139,566 97
The appropriations of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress were	$155,890,018 59
Or for the entire Congress	$301,029,585 56

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Regulations supplemental to these of the Treasury Department, Aug. 29, 1867, series 3, number 9, on the subject of Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouses, have been prepared under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to relieve the tobacco and coal-oil interests from many restrictions imposed upon them by former regulations, which were especially designed for distilled spirits, but can be dispensed with in case of coal-oil and tobacco with safety to the revenue, saving much time and expense to dealers and exporters.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The announcement that the retrenchment reforms already inaugurated in the War Department by Gen. Grant will amount to $5,000,000 per annum, and has attracted inquiry respecting the payments at the Treasury, on account of the service of the War Office, from the 1st of January last to the 20th ult. They are as follows:

Pay, $25,555,000; Bounty, $10,500,000; Quartermaster's Department, $36,024,000; Subsistence Department, $10,947,000; Miscellaneous, $26,781,000—making a total of $109,807,000.

AFFAIRS IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

It appears from the records of the Patent Office that in 1864 the number of applications for patents was six thousand; in 1865, nine thousand; in 1866, fifteen thousand, and in 1867, about twenty-five thousand. The highest number of caveats last year was twenty-seven hundred, and this year upwards of four thousand. This astounding increase of business has, of course, augumented the labor of the clerks, who work day and night to bring up arrears. By the time Congress meets, it will all be concluded to the 20th November. Such promptness has not heretofore been known. Commissioner Theaker has now all the room required for the Examiners, an additional number of whom were recently appointed. The delay in putting them to work was owing to insufficient accommodations. Additional room, however, is needed for the clerks, who are now uncomfortably crowded in their several departments.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

It is stated that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company has paid up all indebtedness to the Government, amounting to about half a million of dollars.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

"The payment of special tax by a firm covers the transactions of the firm only. If any member of the firm transacts on his own private account a business for which a special tax is required, he should be assessed without reference to the fact that the firm to which he belongs has paid a tax for the same kind or any other kind of business.

In case of the death of a member of a firm which has paid the proper special tax the executors, administrators, wife, children, or legal representatives of the deceased may continue the same business in the same firm for the remainder of the special tax year; provided registry, &c., be made.

Section 75. Articles liable to stamp duty under schedule one, arranged under three heads, as follows:

1. Medicines or preparations embracing medicinal articles only.
2. Perfumery, cosmetics, matches and cards.
3. Canned meats, &c.

Ink, belonging to neither of those classes, cannot be held liable to stamp duty, though the manufacturer may claim an occult secret or art in its preparation.

Ground-rent deeds should be stamped at the same rate as like conveyances of realty sold, fifty cents for each five hundred dollars, or fractional part of five hundred dollars, of the consideration or value. Persons who became entitled to real estate or to moneys to arise from the sale of real estate under a trust, (section 138,) are successors. In the latter case the tax is payable by the person who has control of the funds. In the general expression, in section 138, that "any trust for the sale thereof," the framers of the laws are believed to have contemplated sales by order of a Court as well as in pursuance of the will of the testator. This accords with the general provisions of the law imposing the succession tax, which place the tax on successions without reference to the fact whether the real estate passed from a person who died testate or intestate.

Babbitt metal, tinners' solder and brass solder are liable to a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem*, under the general provision of the 94th section of the Act of June 30, 1864, amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for. Hair-felt inner-soles are liable to a tax of five per cent. *ad valorem*. Portable cider-mills are regarded as portable grinding mills and are exempt from the tax, under the Act of March 2, 1867, and stationary cider-mills, being permanent structures, are not taxable as manufactures.

The use of a still by chemists to produce alcoholic spirits makes them liable as distillers.

A negotiable promissory note made, signed, and issued in a foreign country and made payable there, may be negotiated by indorsement in this country without being liable to any United States stamp tax.

A guarantee indorsed upon a note, bond, mortgage, or contract, whether made at the time of the execution of the note, &c., or subsequently, should be stamped as an agreement.

A mere unsigned memorandum of the amount of money paid upon a bond or contract, made upon the bond itself in the usual way of indorsing partial payments, need not be stamped whatever the sum paid.

When a person who has entered into contract to convey certain lands upon payment of a certain sum makes a written indorsement of a partial payment upon the copy of the contract held by the party making the payment, and signs it, he should affix a two-cent stamp, if the amount received exceeds twenty dollars.

A County Clerk's certificate respecting the authority of a person to administer oaths, &c., issued to be used by a private party for his own benefit, is not regarded as within section 154, which exempts instruments issued by the county in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to it in its ordinary governmental capacity.

Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped only as agreements, unless money or other valuable consideration is paid for equality of partition, (series 3, number 10, page 11,) but deeds between joint tenants should be stamped as conveyances of realty sold. In the first case each tenant owns the whole or part and there is no sale, but merely making out or defining of the part belonging to each. In the latter cause each owns a part of the whole, and in what is usually denominated a division in such case there is an exchange of lands. An exchange does not differ materially from bargain and sale.

SANITARY REGULATIONS ABROAD.

Our Consul at Teneriffe, under date of Sept. 20, says:

"On the 11th inst. a telegram was received at this Island from the Government at Madras, stating that the American continent had been declared foul by the Health Department. In consequence no vessel from any port in the United States will be admitted without having first been to the Lazarettos of Vigo or Mahon, and any arriving here direct will be sent from this to one of the above-named Lazarettos to perform ten or fifteen days' quarantine, as the case may be."

GEN. POPE.

The Elections in Virginia and Georgia—Assault Upon Gens. Schofield and Pope—Important Letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant Explaining His System of Apportionment.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

Since the opponents of reconstruction have been defeated in Virginia, and are likely to be in Georgia, they have resorted to unfair and groundless assaults upon Gens. Schofield and Pope, because of the manner in which they apportioned their States into Districts for the election of delegates. Gen. Schofield has already shown that he based his apportionment entirely upon the number of registered voters, without reference to their previous condition, race or color. And relative to the charges against Gen. Pope, the latter writes to Gen. Grant, under date of Oct. 28, a full explanation of the system upon which he apportioned the delegates in Georgia. Gen. Pope founds his letter upon the published petition of Gov. Jenkins and others, protesting against the course that he had pursued, and is a most complete and convincing reply to the charges of the malcontents. After denying in strong terms the truth of the allegations of Gov. Jenkins, Gen. Pope goes on to say that "the Reconstruction acts require him to base voting on population, and to apportion delegates without regard to the race, color or previous condition of the voters." He then continues:

"Georgia is divided into 132 counties. The aggregate registered vote is 188,671. Under the Reconstruction Act, the number of delegates to a State Convention is fixed at 169—thus giving 1,116 voters as the basis for each delegate. The problem was to apportion delegates as nearly as possible to this basis, so that all parts of the State should have as nearly as practicable representation in the Convention, according to the number of registered voters.

To avoid making arbitrary districts in the State, unknown to the State laws, and unfamiliar to the people, I adopted the Senatorial Districts established by State laws, and assigned delegates as near as possible in exact proportion to the number of registered voters in those districts. An examination of my apportionment will show that all parts of the State are represented with remarkable fairness—certainly made more equally than they ever were before.

Representation in the Georgia State Legislature has never been based on population at all. Three counties grouped together make a Senatorial District, entitled to one Senator, without regard to population. Each county in the State, whatever its population, is entitled to one member of the Lower House, and each of the thirty-seven counties having the largest population is also entitled to an additional member. It is this rule which Gov. Jenkins and his associates insist upon my adopting. Aside from the fact that I could not do so under the acts of Congress, let us see how it would work. Chatham county has a registered vote of 7,142—under this rule, being one of the large counties, it would have two delegates and no more. Coloquit County has a registered vote of but 188—under the same rule it would have one delegate. That is, in Coloquit 188 voters have a delegate, and in Chatham 3,571 voters have a delegate. This apportionment would neither be fair nor in accordance with the Reconstruction Act. There is but a single instance showing how the rule advocated by the Georgia petitioners would work the grossest inequalities.

To apportion delegates according to popular vote I should have been obliged, therefore, to group together several counties in many cases to get voting population enough for one delegate. Such an arrangement would be to district the State anew by arbitrary military order, and would, of course, give rise to much more complaint and dissatisfaction than are now represented to exist by the Georgia petitioners.

It was my wish to avoid making any changes whatever in the existing sub-divisions of the State, and upon careful examination I found that the Senatorial Districts established long since by State laws would give the fairest apportionment that could be made, and I think it will be found on examination that I am not mistaken.

I never thought for a moment what the results would be or to the number of districts in which the colored voters had a majority. If I had it could have made no difference, since the law requires me to make the apportionment without any sort of discrimination against color or previous condition of voters. I did not at the time dream that the adoption of the State Senatorial Districts could possibly be complained of. Since these complaints have been made known I have learned something of the trouble. The truth is, that the slave aristocracy of Georgia arranged representation in the State Legislature so that the planting interests should control it. Representation has been by territory and not by population. As before stated, three counties grouped together make a Senatorial District; this district, however small the white population, is entitled to one Senator in the State Legislature; and so also every county, regardless of population, is entitled to one member of the lower House. This, in the planting districts, where most of the population were slaves, a few whites had the same representation in the State Legislature that ten times the number of whites had in counties where there were few or no slaves. In other words, the rich planters dominated over twenty times their number of poor whites. To effect this very Democratic arrangement this system of representation was adopted in Georgia. In order that the white planters might further secure themselves a majority in the State Legislature, counties were multiplied in the slave section, so that out of forty-four Senatorial Districts in the State, twenty-four were found in the slave belt. The men who perpetrated this wrong on the mass of the whites in Georgia are now very solicitous about the rights of these same whites, doubtless with motives equally calculated for their benefit. So long as only the whites voted, the planting aristocracy in Georgia took good care that a few of their own faction should have at least the same representation with twenty times the number of non-resident slave-holding whites. But now that the blacks can vote, and are sure to vote against *them*, they become extremely solicitous about the rights of these same poor whites. As I have said before, the apportionment I have made is based strictly upon registered voting population, and it was made with care and with every intention to give equitable representation. I would indeed be glad if you would submit it to any fair man and let him try and make an apportionment more just and equal. * * *

I have no right to discriminate against or in favor of registered voters on account of color. While Gov. Jenkins and his friends charge me with discriminating in favor of the colored people, their whole petition is an argument in favor of gerrymandering the State in the interests of the whites—not the mass of the whites, but the autocratic planting whites. Any one who will look into the subject of representation in the State Legislature will fully comprehend this statement."

Gen. Pope's says:

"There will not be one colored man for ten white men in the Convention. Almost universally white men and men of character and standing have been nominated for the Convention by the colored people. The faction to which Gov. Jenkins belongs is in despair at these results, and seeks to arrest the election in some way. The objection they make to the apportionment of the State is a pretext merely. The real object is to obstruct, and, if possible, arrest, reconstruction. Reconstruction accomplished, as there is now every reason to believe it will be in Georgia under the care and control of most respectable and responsible native white Georgians, is the death-blow to the old slave aristocracy of the State."

In alluding further to the possible complexion of the Convention, Gen. Pope's letter is accompanied by maps and statistics, showing at a glance the precise nanner in which the State was districted and the delegates apportioned. His exhibit is a complete refutation of all charges of unfairness, or unjust discrimination.

CYMON.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary at Present in Washington.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 2.

The representatives of foreign Powers who are Ministers Resident at this capital have, for the most part, returned from their Summer trips of pleasure and travel, and have settled down with a critical observance of men and politics in Washington. At no previous period have they exhibited so keen an interest in American affairs, for the coming excitement of a vast Presidential campaign and the important issues to be presented to the November session of Congress have attracted the attention of all foreign Powers.

Mr. Francis Clare Ford, the First Secretary, is in charge of the British Legation since the death of Sir Frederick Bruce. No successor of Sir Frederick has been appointed, and Mr. Ford, who was formerly the First Secretary of the English Legation at Copenhagen, is likely to remain in charge for the present. M. Jules Berthemy, the new French Minister, has remained here during the Summer, and has been assiduously engaged with the important business of his Legation. M. Berthemy is one of the most accomplished Diplomats of Europe, and gives the domestic affairs of this country his closest attention, for the benefit of the home Government. Señor Don Gabriel y Tassara, who has been the Representative of Spain for eight years, is not at present in the city. Señor Tassara, before he came here, was in the State Department at Madrid. Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is now in Washington, where he has represented his Government for twenty consecutive years. Prior to his coming here to a full mission, he was Consul-General to Mexico. Baron Gerolt was a warm supporter of the cause of the Union during the war, and is a close, personal friend of the Secretary of State.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckel, returned a year since from a visit to St. Petersburgh, and has been here ever since. He was appointed to Washington shortly after the Crimean war. Mme. Stoeckel has just returned from Europe. Baron Stoeckel contemplates returning to Russia after the final settlement of the recent Russian territory purchase by the United States.

The new Austrian Charge de Affairs, Baron von Folkenstein, has just arrived here to succeed Count Wydenbruck, the late Austrian Minister. Baron von Folkenstein is not a full Minister, but reciprocates with diplomatic exactness the course of this Government in sending a Charge de Affairs (Mr. Hay) to Vienna to succeed Mr. Motley, who was a full Minister.

The Diplomatic Corps has recently been reinforced by two new missions, newly created for this country. Blaque Bey, a fine, scholarly-looking Frenchman, has lately arrived as the Turkish Minister. He takes a deep interest in American affairs, speaks English fluently, and has made himself the target for many a good-natured joke by a remark made to the President in his presentation speech, that he saw no difference between the institutions of Turkey and the United States. He was Consul to Naples, prior to his being sent to fill the first full mission to this country from Turkey.

Alexander Ris Rangabe, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, is the first Greek Minister to Washington. He arrived here last Summer, and is laboring zealously to render his country popular with us.

The Italian Minister, Mons. Cerruti, is the successor of M. Bertinatti, (so well known in Washington,) and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State at Florence, and afterward Minister to Constantinople. He is at present in Washington.

The Ministers from the Netherlands and Belgium are necessarily smaller stars in the Diplomatic firmament. M. Maurice Del Fosse, of the latter Kingdom, has been here about eighteen months, and M. Mozel, of the former, has been a Minister Resident about five months. They are now in the city.

The Diplomatic Corps do not recognize the Mexican Legation, for the reason that none of the European Powers represented here recognize the Juarez Government in Mexico. Signor Ingo Mariscal, the first Secretary, is now acting Mexican Minister in the absence of Señor Romero, who has just sailed for Mexico.

The new Portuguese Minister here is in town, and the successor of Col. Roumain, the Haytien Minister, divides his time between New-York and Washington.

Señor Luis Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister, has been recalled, and left Washington in October for Central America.

Baron de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister, is located permanently at Ellicott's Mills, Md., and does not make his residence here.

The Venezuelean and Brazilian Ministers have been absent for some time. Their first Secretaries are in charge.

Chromo-Lithographs.

Mr. Frank Leslie has imported from Milan a large number of admirble chromo-lithographs in oil, to be given away as prizes. In execution and general effect these works are among the best specimens we have seen of a department of art which has done much toward beautifying the homes of people whose means would not permit them to gratify their artistic taste in buying oil-paintings or water-color drawings. Works of this kind give a much more cheerful aspect to an apartment than ordinary engravings do, and, when well executed, fully deserve the popularity they have obtained.

Mr. Stafford, of this City, has published a very pleasing chromo-lithograph, called "Mischief," representing a playful kitten turning out the contents of a work-basket. The work was executed by D. C. Fabronius.

Lecture by Rev. Newman Hall on The Relations of England and America.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1867.

Rev. Newman Hall, D.D.:

Knowing the position which you occupied in reference to our national affairs, during our eventful war, and the noble service which you rendered in our behalf by battling bravely the public sentiment in England, because of your comprehension of the issues involved, and believing it to be important that public men should interpret to each other the state of feeling in their respective countries, we take the liberty of requesting you to favor us with a lecture at your convenience, during your visit in our City, on the subjects suggested by this note. Very respectfully yours,

William E. Dodge, Isaac Ferris, LL.D., E. D. Morgan, Gardiner Spring, D.D., John Taylor Johnston, John Cotton Smith, D.D., William Adams, D.D., Norman White, Stewart Brown, Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., David Hoadley, George L. Prentiss, D. D., John Hall, D.D., Theodore Roosevelt, Morris K. Jessup, Joseph Holdich, D.D., Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., D. Willis James, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Fred. S. Winston, George Jones, Henry G. Weston, D.D., Jas. G. Craighead, Peter Balen and others.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I am grateful for the kind request of your letter that I should address the citizens of New-York on the sentiments and position of the British Nation toward America in connection with the late war. And I shall be happy to comply with that request on Wednesday evening next.

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

NEWMAN HALL.

In accordance with the above correspondence, Rev. Dr. Hall will lecture on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock. A notice in reference to tickets will be found in our advertising columns.

A Compliment to a Political Opponent.

The *Tribune* of Friday last contains the following generous tribute to a gentleman of the opposite party, who is a candidate for the office of Supervisor:

"Among the rival Democratic candidates, we note the name of Smith Ely, Jr., for Supervisor, and, as we always pay a tribute to a political adversary when we think he deserves it, we take pleasure in saying that Mr. Ely was for several years a Supervisor, and didn't steal a cent, nor let others steal when he could help it. On the contrary, he stood in the Black Hole of rottenness and rascality like Lot in Sodom, arresting villainy where he could, and fighting it even where resistance was hopeless, until he was superseded through the power of 'the Ring.' And he is today the same honest, fearless, faithful man he was then.

If any reader of this paragraph has had the bad taste to vote any sort of Democratic ticket, we entreat him to see that it bears the name of Smith Ely, Jr., for Supervisor; if not already on it, scratch one off and put it on. It would be a public calamity to have Mr. Ely defeated."

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 363 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Like a Glorious Melody, a Ravishing perfume can never be forgotten. Hence the love of the new odoriferant—Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS"—has become a passion in refined society. All other toilet essences seem lame and insipid after its aroma has once been inhaled.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

"Poor Tom's a-cold."

How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Harken, Thomas, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found.
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of our fine* ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter. Send for circular.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

A Great Soul in a Small Body

TRIUMPHANT!!!
HIGHEST HONORS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
awarded to the
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.

They take rank as the best instruments in this country. Please call and examine, or send for circular to

BARLOW & DOEHLER,
No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "the troches," as they give prompt relief.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Hydropathic Institute,

No. 44 Bond-st.
Dr. R. VON KUCZKOWSKI, Dr. JAS. H. NORTH, Physicians.

One Entire Store full of Overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Libby's Oyster Room, No. 139 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Received daily, fine lots of Rockaway, East River, Saddle Rock, Great Kill and Blue Point Oysters. Served in every style.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Another Grand Triumph.

The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies in want of Upholstery Goods and LINENS please notice the advertisement of J. E. WALRAVEN on the eighth page.

MARRIED.

JASPER—MARSH.—At Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. W. P. Abbott, John Jasper, Jr., of New-York City, to Miss Addie E. Marsh.

MOULDER—BOURNONVILLE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Andrew J. Moulder, of New-York, to Louise, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Anthony Bournonville, of Philadelphia.

PIERSON—DUSINBERRE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, in Edenville, Orange County, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas S. Dusinberre, (the bride's brother,) Stephen D. Pierson, of Florida, N. Y., to Miss Phebe A. Dusinberre, of Edenville.

VAN BRUNT—ACKERMAN.—In Englewood, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Henry M. Booth, Adriance Van Brunt to Miss Anna Ackerman, all of the above place.

WALKER—SQUIRE.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Robert G. Walker, of Glasgow, to Josephine, daughter of the late Charles Squire.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, George S. Avery, late Recorder, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his brother, Henry A. Avery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, Washington-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 12 A. M.

ANDERSON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Oct. 25, after a protracted illness, Peter Anderson, Esq., aged 68 years, formerly a resident at New-Orleans, and more recently at Holly Springs, Miss.

Was buried at West Charlton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29.

BINGHAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, John J. Bingham, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 33 East 10th-st., on Monday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of consumption, William H. Brown, son of the late Benjamin M. Brown, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODBARNE.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, David H. Goodbarne, aged 58 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Graham-av., between Frost and Withers sts., on Monday morning, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Newark, N. J.

GREEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, Catharine M. Green, relict of George Green, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her sons, George and Alonzo Green, and of her sons-in-law, Francis I. A. Boole and Edmund Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis I. A. Boole, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

GOULD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, Conklin Gould, aged 36 years.

GARRISON.—At Garrison's, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 3, Judge John Garrison, in his 72d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. Phillip's Church, in the Highlands, without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the trains which leave 30th-st., New-York, at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, after a painful illness, Andrew M. Harper, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts.

HEPBURNE.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, Capt. Henry L. Hepburne, in the 46th year of his age.

LAPHAM.—Suddenly, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, Elliott E. Lapham, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Allen-st. M. E. Church. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MENDELL.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, Mary Sophia, wife of Henry Mendell, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at Newark, N. J., James H. Taylor, (late of the firm of Taylor & Young, New-York,) only son of Benjamin S. Taylor.

His acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 4, from the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J., at 2 P. M.

TOLER.—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, Mary Pennington, wife of Hugh A. Toler.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday next.

VANZANDT.—At his residence, No. 300 East 14th-st., Rem Suydam Vanzandt, aged 36 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMEMBER.

Remember INTRINSIC MERIT is relied upon to sustain BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the following testimony proves they have again restored to health when all other remedies had utterly failed.

TALCOTTVILLE, Conn., Sept. 17, 1867.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR: For many years past I have been a suffering invalid. About a year ago my troubles came to a crisis, and my doctors said I must die. I had fits often, and my stomach and digestive organs were so paralyzed that the lightest food would be thrown off undigested, even after being down twelve hours. I wasted away almost to a shadow, and every day expected that death would relieve my sufferings. The doctors had abandoned my case, and my mother determined to try Brandreth's Pills.

She first gave me two, which I kept down eight hours. I then vomited them up entirely undissolved. My mother then powdered four pills and gave them to me in molasses. These stayed down and acted slightly. I continued daily to take them in this way for a month, and each day gradually gained. My appetite returned with full powers of digestion. For the past six months I have daily increased in flesh and strength, and am now a stout, healthy girl.

Hoping my case may induce others suffering from sickness to try the virtues of Brandreth's Pills, I remain yours truly,

MARTHA J. TALCOTT.

I certify that the above statement of my daughter Martha is true.

FLORILLA H. TALCOTT.

We, the neighbors and friends of Martha Talcott, certify that her statement above given is true.

E. H. Moore, A. K. Talcott, Andrew Dexter, Francis Tuttle, Miss Nellie Moore, Miss Emerett Talcott, Mrs. Wealthy A. Dexter.

Principal office, Brandreth Building, New-York, and sold by all druggists.

BARGAINS IN CHINA!

We have a department in our store for goods a little out of style, mismatched, &c., which are marked in figures and sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WINTER CLOTHING. WINTER CLOTHING.

The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE

Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.

The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.

When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.

The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.

It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicines may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $5.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	2 00
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	2 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

Napkin Rings, Dessert Knives, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Napkin Rings, Dessert Knives, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil, as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and in New-York by druggists generally.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 265 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. RESOLVENT CONTAINS THE only principle in Sarsaparilla, wherein its medical virtues resides. It is called SARSAPARILLIAN.

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that its presence can be detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

There is not a perfectly prepared Sarsaparilla mixture in general use. It is owing to the incompleteness and incompatibility of the mixtures sold as Sarsaparillas that induces medical men to look upon this root with so much distrust. Sarsaparillian, as prepared by Dr. RADWAY, (in vacuo,) and as it enters into the Resolvent, secures all the virtues ascribed to this root by its most ardent advocates, and associated as it is with ingredients possessing Purifying, Cleansing, Healing, Renovating, Strengthening, Alterative, Diaphoretic, Diuretic Solvent, Anti-Scorbutic Properties of the highest degree of Pharmaceutical completeness, makes it the quickest and safest remedy for all Chronic Scrofulous, Skin Eruptions, Glandular, Syphilitic, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Calculous Diseases known to the world.

Persons that have been taking these uncertain sarsaparilla washes in large bottles for months without benefit, have been cured of the worst diseases by a few bottles of the Resolvent; and those who were covered with sores, skin eruptions, pimples, blotches, rough and spotted skin, have been restored to health and natural beauty of complexion in a few days. Dose, one tea spoonful three times per day; pleasant to take. $1 per bottle; six for $5. No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by all druggists.

THE LARGE ORGAN BUILT FOR ST. Paul's Church, Vicksburgh, by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited at their manufactory, East 39th-st., on MONDAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO MONTHS GOOD READING FREE."—New subscribers to the Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1868 will get November and December Nos. of this year FREE. Only $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES B. McKEAN.
For Comptroller,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE.
For State Treasurer,
THEODORE B. GATES.
For Attorney-General,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ARCHIBALD C. POWELL.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOHN M. HAMMOND.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
GILBERT DE LA MATYR.
For Judge of Court of Appeals,
CHARLES MASON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.
For County Clerk,
JAMES HAGGERTY.
For Supervisors,
ISAAC J. OLIVER (Full Term.)
WM. V. ALEXANDER (To Fill Vacancy.)
For District-Attorney,
RUSH C. HAWKINS.
For Coroners,
ALEXANDER WILDER,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
JAMES NORVAL.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

For Justice Supreme Court,
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN.
For Justices of Superior Court,
ORLANDO L. STEWART,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Common Pleas,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN (Full Term.)
HOOPER C. VAN VORST (To Fill Vacancy.)
For Judge of Marine Court,
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.

FOR SENATORS.

IVth District—ANDREW W. LEGGAT.
Vth District—WILLIAM B. WHITE.
VIth District—WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.
VIIth District—CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
VIIIth District—WILSON BERRYMAN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

District.		District.	
1.	Joseph C. Scully.	12.	James McCarthy.
2.	Michael Crane.	13.	Charles P. Shaw.
3.		14.	Alex. H. Mulligan.
4.	Isaac Wolf.	15.	William J. Stewart.
5.	Charles T. Polhamus,	16.	Henry Rowley.
6.	James O. Ellery.	17.	Joel W. Mason.
7.	Wm. P. Richardson.	18.	Samuel S. Urmy.
8.	Nicholas Eberhardt.	19.	Joshua D. Minor.
9.	Geo. F. Coddington.	20.	George B. Van Brunt.
10.	Herman F. Bauer.	21.	Robert C. Brown.
11.	John V. Gridley.		

The above are the Regular Union Republican Nominations for the City and County of New-York.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Chairman Union Republican General Committee.
CHAS. S. STRONG, WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.
IRA O. MILLER, Treasurer.
WM. R. STEWART, Chairman Finance Committee.
WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman Union Republican Executive Committee.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union Republican State Central Com.
LUTHER CALDWELL, Secretary.
CHARLES W. GODARD,
Chairman Ex. Com. State Central Com.

REPUBLICANS, EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.

REMEMBER THAT
ISAAC J. OLIVER
IS YOUR CANDIDATE
FOR SUPERVISOR
FOR THE FULL TERM.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Seventh Senatorial District,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards.
For Senator.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For Senator,
JOHN KEYSER.

VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth WARDS.
WHITE FOR SENATOR.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC, NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY AND WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE,

For County Clerk,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type Founder.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Regular Union Republican candidate for Member of Assembly,
MICHAEL HALLARAN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND,
FOR SHERIFF,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SENATOR SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

For Member of Assembly,
Twenty-first Assembly District,
ROBERT C. BROWNE.

CONSERVATIVE UNION NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Seventh District,
(XVth Ward and parts of IXth and XVIth Wards,)
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
11TH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
(LONG TERM,)
SMITH ELY, JR.
This ticket runs through the whole City.

LEWIS W. MAIRES

IS THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY IN THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Union Republican Candidate
FOR SENATOR,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

A MEETING OF THE 13TH CONSTITUTIONAL Union Club will be held at RAYNOR'S, 3d-av. Bridge, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1867. By order, R. EBBETS, President.

J. R. ALBERTSON, Secretary.
GEO. C. NEWMAN, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

VOTERS

Who wish to secure the
faithful protection
of Person and Property,
can vote for
NELSON J. WATERBURY
FOR
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
and for such other candidates on the
COUNTY TICKET

as they desire, by cutting out of this paper and voting one of the following tickets, each of which is a legal ballot, the proper indorsement of each being on the other side.

For Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.
For District-Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Clerk of the City and County of New-York,
WILLIAM WALSH.
For Coroners in the City and County of New-York,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
JOHN WILDEY,
MICHAEL SMITH.

For Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.
For District-Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Clerk of the City and County of New-York,
WILLIAM C. CONNER.
For Coroners in the City and County of New-York,
JOHN WILDEY,
OWEN KEENAN,
MICHAEL SMITH.

For Sheriff of the City and County of New York,
JAMES O'BRIEN.
For District Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Clerk of the City and County of New York,
CHARLES E. LOEW.
For Coroners in the City and County of New York,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
CORNELIUS FLYNN.

For Sheriff of the City and County of New-York,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.
For District-Attorney,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Clerk of the City and County of New-York,
JAMES HAGGERTY.
For Coroners in the City and County of New-York,
ALEXANDER WILDER,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
JAMES NORVAL.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, ARISE!

WHO SHALL BE YOUR SHERIFF?
SHALL IT BE "JIMMY" O'BRIEN?
CAN HE READ AND WRITE?
HOW LONG HAS HE BEEN A CITIZEN?
DID HE NOT SELL THE TAMMANY TICKET AND JOHN McCOOL?
DID HE NOT ELECT A REPUBLICAN SENATOR IN HIS DISTRICT?
WILL TAMMANY HALL NOW SUPPORT HIM FOR HIS PAST TREACHERY?
NO!!! NO!!! NO!!! NO!!! NO!!! NO!!!

Twenty-two members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, last night, repudiated Jimmy O'Brien; then vote for JUDGE MICHAEL CONNOLLY FOR SHERIFF! He is Anti-Excise, honest and capable, and for the past twelve years a faithful public servant.

ANTI-GREELEY CANDIDATE.

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
A. OAKEY HALL.

Opposed when he was a Whig by Greeley in 1854, but nevertheless elected.

Opposed when he was a Union candidate by Greeley in 1861, but nevertheless again elected.

Opposed by Greeley Party-trades when he was a Democratic candidate in 1864, but nevertheless a third time elected.

Opposed by Greeley in 1867, who has proposed, in order to beat Hall, to sell out that gallant soldier, Col. Hawkins, and take up another Democrat than Hall—N. J. Waterbury, Esq., whom, in 1861, Greeley denounced as unfit for the post!

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Having learned that certain malicious reports injurious to the reputation of Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, the popular and capable candidate of the Democratic Party for Sheriff, have been circulated, we consider it our duty to state to our fellow-citizens what we know in regard to him. He is a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has raised himself to his present position of popular respect and confidence. He has been twice elected a member of the Common Council from one of the most wealthy as well as respectable districts of the City, and has proved himself to be an efficient, capable and pure representative. No man can make the slightest imputation against his public actions. We know him, however, particularly in his private life, and we desire to say that he is a true, faithful and upright man. In all his career his worst enemies cannot point to a single act which could, by any possibility, be used against him, except that, when a mere boy of about sixteen years of age, he was charged with assault. No other charge or imputation has been or ever can be made against him. Mr. O'Brien is a man whom the people should sustain. When they see a capable man of humble origin struggling against adversity, educating and elevating himself by force of character and unvarying good conduct, and deserving the support of his fellow-citizens, they should take care that malicious defamation from interested partisans should not be allowed to be used to his discredit.

James T. Brady,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,
George G. Barnard,
George A. Osgood,
George T. Dalton,
Samuel Boardman,
John Kerr,
John K. Hackett,
F. Kirtland,
N. Jarvis, Jr.,
William C. Barrett,
Henry Hilton,

Joseph Sutherland,
Richard Schell,
W. R. Travers,
Samuel G. Courtney,
Henry L. Clinton,
E. B. Hart,
Wilson Small,
De Gras Livingston,
R. Taylor,
T. H. Lane,
Dr. Alfred Powell,
And numerous others.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—We, the undersigned citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, would hereby earnestly recommend our fellow-citizen, Mr. CHARLES E. LOEW, to your favorable consideration for the office of County Clerk. His acknowledged ability, honesty and integrity, and his well-known business habits, eminently qualify him to introduce and establish long-needed reforms in the office in question, and to discharge the duties of the same in a faithful and acceptable manner, at once satisfactory to the legal profession and the community at large.

With a sincere desire to see our local public offices filled by the best men, we earnestly entreat all our fellow-citizens to disregard party considerations, and, by their votes and influence, unite with us in electing Mr. LOEW to the office of County Clerk on the 5th day of November next.

Geo. W. Quintard, No. 43 West 33d-st.
Henry R. Morgan & Co., No. 26 Broadway.
James E. Morris & Co., No. 180 Chambers-st.
Wm. H. & S. P. Bell, No. 52 John-st.
James L. Phelps, Jr., No. 52 John-st.
Edward Rorke & Co., No. 40 Barclay-st. and No. 222 Pearl-st.
Henry A. Bostwick, No. 11 Wall-st.
Wesley Smith, No. 141 Avenue D.
Edward P. Rogers, No. 12 5th-av.
C. A. Waterbury, Eleventh Ward Bank.
R. J. Dewhurst, No. 279 7th-st.
Miers Coryell, Quintard Iron Works, corner 11th-st. and Avenue D.
George P. Ockershausen, sugar refiner, No. 21 Rose-st.
Charles Shaffner, Up-Town Savings Bank.
Walter W. Price, No. 289 West 10th-st.
Jacob Vanderpoel, No. 563 5th-av.
David Jones, No. 182 6th-st.
John P. Ermentraut, M. D., No. 194 7th-st.
And several thousand others.

SUPERVISOR ELY'S CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

I have accepted a nomination for the office of Supervisor from the Independent Democratic and Reform organizations of this City.

I occupied the position of Supervisor for six years prior to January 1, last, and during that time I endeavored to discharge the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. The new Court-house and Harlem Bridge jobs, and other enormous swindles in which the Board of Supervisors have been and still are engaged, were denounced and exposed by me, and I am confident that my earnest opposition to numerous schemes of plunder saved large sums of money to the public treasury.

When my term of office was about to expire a year ago, I declined a re-nomination, believing that the exposure of the Court-house frauds and other similar developments, would necessitate the abolition of the Board at the ensuing session of the Legislature. But my experience at Albany last Winter convinced me of the folly of asking a corrupt Legislature to abolish a corrupt City Board.

Believing that the battle against the municipal plunderers must be fought out here, I have again consented to be a candidate for your suffrages, promising, if elected, to continue the struggle against official corruption, and to merit, to the best of my ability, the continued confidence of my fellow-citizens.

Very respectfully,

SMITH ELY, JR.,
No. 103 Gold-st., N. Y.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

"We stand by those who stand by the Constitution."

For State Officers,
THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Sheriff—JAMES O'BRIEN.
For County Clerk—WILLIAM C. CONNER.
For District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL.
For Judge of the Supreme Court—A. CARDOZO.
For Judges of the Superior Court—CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, J. M. BARBOUR.
For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—JOHN R. BRADY, full term; GEO. C. BARRETT, short term.
For Judge of the Marine Court—GEO. M. CURTIS.
For Coroners—AARON B. ROLLINS, JOSEPH W. LAMB, MICHAEL SMITH.
For Supervisors—SMITH ELY, Jr., full term; WM. JOYCE, to fill vacancy.

JOHN R. VOORHIS, Chairman County Convention.
THOS. AUSTIN, CHAS. L. THATCHER, Secretaries.
D. B. NORTHRUP, Chairman General Committee.
H. S. BANCKER, WM. ABBOTT, Secretaries.

RUBBER RINGS FOR ELECTION BALLOTS.—To be had at No. 185 Spring-st. and No. 78 Broome-st., third floor, at any hour.

POLITICAL.

CITY AND COUNTY
NUMBER SIX.

CITY AND COUNTY
NUMBER SIX.

CITY AND BOUNTY
NUMBER SIX.

CITY AND COUNTY
NUMBER SIX.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	112	112⅝	Gold	140⅞	141
Coupon. 1881.....	112¼	112½	June 7.30.......	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105	105½	July, 7.30.......	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅜	108⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	105⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅜	106⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg.	100⅝	100⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Cou........	100⅝	100⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1863, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, at the Banking House, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock noon.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Manross Oil Co. will be held at No. 46 Liberty-st., Room No. 9, for the final closing up of the affairs of the Company, on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class property, if applied for at once. Address SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 2, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL......$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.
A. A. LOW,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,
HORACE F. CLARK,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JAS. M. WATERBURY,
FREEMAN CLARK,
AMASA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL.
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
DAVID DOWS,
HENRY STOKES,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JAS. M. McLEAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES FORSYTH,
JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

The Coupons of the STATE OF ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. DOLLAR BONDS, due on the first Monday of November, (Nov. 4,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

The Coupons of the CITY OF SAVANNAH, due Nov. 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 1,300 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) TELEGRAPH and MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY FOR primary department and beginners in music; three hours daily from 9 to 12 M. Apply at the Franco-American Institute, No. 810 6th-av., near 46th-st., after 2 P. M. JULES ROUSSEL, Director.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 190 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A LITERARY YOUNG LADY READS with Married Ladies of the first families, the Poets, History, English Literature. Strictly private lessons. Conversation, correspondence, criticism or common English branches. Address MUSIC Box 79 Station D.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and possessing the highest City references, desires to obtain pupils at their residences; instructs in the English branches, Latin, French and music. Address Miss S. E. C., Station G.

A GERMAN LADY WISHES TO MEET with a private family where her tuition in Music, French and German would be considered as an equivalent for board; best of references given and required. Address F. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS—An English lady experienced in teaching English, Music and French wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 152 8th-av.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, GRADUATE of College, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. Highest references given. Address GRADUATE, Station D.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE English branches at their residences, or young ladies to read history and literature. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

WANTED—TEACHING OR COPYING. Address MISS M. B. E., No. 353 West 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE. No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 261 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st. Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY. English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 20 2d-av. WHITE & LANPHER, Principals. N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 33, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 32 WEST 8TH-ST.

REV. J. R. TYNG'S SCHOOL For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 967 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st. Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME. Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel B. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY TWO PROTestant ladies, (natives of France,) board in a young ladies' school in or near the City where teaching French and music would be part of the remuneration. Address G. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 62 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH. Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL—A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Opened Nov. 4. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

STUDENTS RECEIVED NOW AT THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 694 Broadway.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

LECTURES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture, by request, on *The Relations of Great Britain and America in Connection with the late War*, at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. Can be procured at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Carter Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Randall's, No. 770 Broadway, and Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market. R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him, or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward. ALEX. BATHGATE.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS,
TRAVELING-BAGS,
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
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CLOAKINGS, &C.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS' SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &c., &c.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS,
UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S
DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS,
and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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LORD & TAYLOR,
RICH PARIS SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES—AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS
EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES
IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
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CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.

Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS.
NO. 170 5TH-AV.
Would respectfully solicit an inspection of her fine assortment of
RICH LACES,
consisting of
Point Applique Skirts,
Point Applique Barbes,
Point Applique Points,
Point Applique Coiffures,
Point Applique Handkerchiefs,
Chantilly Casaques,
Chantilly Flounces,
Chantilly Garnitures,
&c., &c.,
which she will sell at moderate prices.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
$30,000 WORTH OF
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS,
WINDOW-SHADES, TABLE-COVERS, &c.,
Damaged by fire and water at the late fire, No. 23 Bowery.
This stock being badly damaged, must be sold immediately at some price.
Store open from 7 A. M. until 9 o'clock in the evening.
No. 23 Bowery, near Bayard-st.
Store to let.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. up, at GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids, Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

DRY GOODS.

SCARLET WOOL
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HEAVY SILK
UNDERGARMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FANCY CASHMERE HOSE
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
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BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

SILK, CASHMERE AND MERINO
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
RICHARD GREEN,
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BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS AT
RICHARD GREEN'S,
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BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

SILK, CLOTH AND KID
GLOVES,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
AND NO. 375 CANAL-ST.

FALL STYLES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

WALKING SUITS.
Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of the above
IMPORTED BY US
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
THE VERY LATEST STYLES,
AND AT LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S
CORSETS REDUCED.
ELEGANT SHAPES,
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., just received
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 4,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, FRENCH AND INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS, VELVET, SILK, CLOTH AND SEAL
SKIN CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c.,
CHILDREN'S NIGHT AND DAY DRESSES,
ROBES, CLOAKS, &c.
BOY SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS AND
UNDERGARMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY.
VELVET, PLUSH, SILK AND REAL ASTRACHAN
SUITS, &c.,
FORMING THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN
THIS CITY.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
HEAVY PLAID, STRIPED AND BROCHE POULT
DE SOIES.
Only $1 50 per yard.
RECENT WHOLESALE PRICE $2.
EXTRA HEAVY DO., ¾ YARD WIDE,
Only $2 per yard; formerly $3.
ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE LATEST STYLE PARIS NOVELTIES
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 4,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
VERY BEST QUALITY VELVET CARPETS
AT $3 PER YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 75.
REAL AXMINSTER CARPETS, $5.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $2 50.
SUPERFINE THREE-PLY CARPETS, RUGS,
MATS, ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

S. CANTRELL,
LADIES' THICK WINTER BOOTS $3 PER PAIR.
SLIGHTLY SOILED.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
will commence to sell this week
ALL THE BEST PRINTS made at 12½c. per yard.
ALL THE BEST DELAINES, at 18c. per yard.
GOOD PRINTS, at 8c. per yard.
GOOD DELAINES, at 12½c. and 16c. per yard.
ATLANTIC MILLS HEAVY SHEETING, at 12½c.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 8c., 10c., and 12½c.

Canton Flannels, All Wool Flannels, Blankets, Ticks, Linens, Damasks, Towels, Crashes, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
will offer this week the following
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS:

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, all colors, from auction, at 75c. per yard, regular value $1 25.

LUPIN'S FRENCH POPLINS, all colors, from auction, at 75c., sold this season at $1 50.

FINE PARIS QUALITY EMPRESS CLOTHS, all new colors, at 75c., just half price.

PARIS PLAID POPLINS, double width, from auction, at 50c. a yard and upward.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, new styles, from auction, only 25c. a yard and upward.

Ladies will find the price of all the above goods as cheap in currency as they were ten years ago in gold, when the cost and duty was less than half of to-day.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Best Italian Kid Gloves in white and all the new shades, at $1 per pair.

Best Paris Kid Gloves, plain and laced backs, $1 75; sold through the City at $2 and $2 25.

Misses' best Paris Kid Gloves $1; worth $1 75.

N. B.—Also a magnificent assortment of REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES. All of which we offer at extraordinarily low prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

A CARD.—CAMPBELL & CO.
Will offer on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6,
200 Winter Cloaks, costing from $10 to $15.
100 elegant French Cloth Cloaks, from $15 to $25.
300 yards Eugenie Plush, in all shades, 52 inches wide, costing $10 per yard, worth $20.
Ladies' own material manufactured; also, Cloaks cut and fitted on application.
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

W. K. PEYTON
HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at prices which are really astonishing.
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering the finest stock of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
(THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,)
Selected expressly for
RETAIL SALES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on sale a magnificent assortment of
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS COLORED CENTRES,
CALCUTTA SHAWLS,
WITH BORDERS FROM
5 TO 18 INCHES WIDE.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 4, their entire stock of
CLOTH,
VELVET
PLUSH,
VELOURS,
OPERA, RECEPTION and CARRIAGE GARMENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
VELVETEEN SUITS AND JACKETS.
Just received, a choice selection of
REAL SEAL-SKIN
AND
ASTRAKHAN FUR SETS,
BRETONNE JACKETS,
AND
THREAD LACE POINTES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLANKETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WHITE BLANKETS.
A splendid assortment, from the most common to the very finest, and from the smallest cradle to the large 1¾ size.
CRADLE and CRIB BLANKETS,
in various sizes and qualities.
HORSE BLANKETS.
A well selected stock of ready-made HORSE BLANKETS, in all the various qualities.
In fact, a large assortment of every kind of Blankets, which we are offering at less than market prices, either by the CASE, BALE or PAIR.
BED COMFORTABLES,
in all the various sizes and qualities.
QUILTS,
WHITE MARSEILLES, LANCASTER CROCHETS,
HONEY COMB and ALHAMBRA QUILTS,
SHIRTING, LINEN and COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINEN and COTTON.
1¾ HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING, 45c. per yard.
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH TABLE DAMASK. Also, a large lot of LOOM DAMASK, from AUCTION, very cheap.
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, TOWELING,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES on hand and made to order.
FEATHERS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, BEDDING.
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and
UMBRELLA STANDS, WASH-STANDS,
STORE and PIANO STOOLS,
WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS.
A well selected stock of everything necessary for either bed or table use, to which the attention of buyers is invited.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PRICES STILL DOWN
In narrow and wide Ribbons.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
$1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward.
LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Uncut Velvets, Corded Silks, and other Bonnet Materials, very cheap.
Our Satins are $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.
We have bargains in
REAL LACES, THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE,
CLUNY, &c., &c.
A line of real French Valenciennes at 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard, bargains, (warranted French.)
GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION,
this week unusually low.
Our best Kid Gloves are warranted every pair; cheapest in the City.
Line of Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, at $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
Look at our Job Trimming counter. Everything sold at about half POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Silk Fringes, every color and width, cheap.
NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS READY TO-DAY.
The cheapest Yankee Notions in this City.
Ladies' Corsets, (whalebone,) 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50; below regular prices.
Our Dress Trimming Department, full of everything suitable for Cloak and Dress Trimmings, at still lower prices.
Black and Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets in Bismarcks, Browns, and every other desirable shade, all widths, cheap.
Crapes cut on the bias.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
FELT, VELVET, SILK PLUSH, AND STRAW HATS
AND BONNETS,
at 10c., 20c., 25c., 38c., 75c., $1 and upward.
Bonnet Rooms crowded with everything new.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERY AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY.
The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $6 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 351 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN
PRICES
TO
REDUCE
STOCK.
NO. 645
BROADWAY.
$75,000
WORTH
OF LACES,
VELVETS,
RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, FEATHERS,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
6,000 PIECES
BLACK AND
COLORED
SILKS,
VELVETS,
FROM 10 CENTS PIECE UP.
3,000 PIECES
BUGLE AND
BEAD
GIMPS
AND
FRINGES.
3,000 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25 CENTS PIECE UP.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
MISSES' HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AUCTION LOTS OF RIBBONS,
BONNET SATINS AND VELVETS,
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
LACE SETS, VERY LOW,
LACE COLLARS, 10 CENTS UP,
NEW STYLE LACE VAILS,
REMNANTS OF RICH RIBBONS,
GOODS AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
3,000 LINEN SETS, 12½c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
10,000 LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c.
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE FINE-TUCKED COLLARS, at 5c.
EMBROIDERIES MARKED DOWN.
2,000 RICH SCARFS.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 9c., 12½c., 15c.
LINEN HEM-STITCHED AS LOW AS 11c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c. up.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, from 50c. up.
500 DOZEN FINE HEMSTITCH.
NEEDLEWORK AND REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS CHEAP.
GENT'S FINE, ALL LINEN, at 25c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
50c., 63c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
GENT'S KID GLOVES, 75c., $1, $1 25.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN WINTER GLOVES.
3,000 ENGLISH
MERINO VESTS,
at $1.
3,000 PARIS
HEAVY FLEECED
HOSE, 25c.
LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' and BOYS' HOSIERY,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST GOODS.
50 CASES FANCY
WOOLEN GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, JACKETS, HOODS,
SKIRTS, LEGGINGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
10 CASES FINE
HAND-KNIT HOODS,
JACKETS, SONTAGS, OPERA HOODS, LEGGINGS, &c.
AUCTION LOT OF FRENCH CORSETS AT 75c.
GREAT REDUCTION THIS WEEK
IN FANCY GOODS.
SPOOL-COTTONS, 200 YARDS, at 3c.
VERY BEST 200 YARDS at 5c.
CLARK'S BEST 200-YARD COTTON, at 6c.
PINS, 5c. PAPER.
NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
BEST MACHINE-TWIST, 100-YARD SPOOLS, 15c.
5,000 PIECES
FINEST ALPACA
BRAIDS,
36-YARD PIECES,
EVERY COLOR,
AT 50c. AND $1,
THE WHOLE PIECE.
JET ORNAMENTS,
CLOAK ORNAMENTS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
FANCY SETS,
HAIR NETS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
&c., &c., &c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP,
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 645 BRODWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
No. 170 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.
Importer and manufacturer
of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

TO THE LADIES—STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway, will open their CLOAK department on MONDAY, November 4, with all the latest Paris FASHIONS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 751 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
WE OFFER AT
47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Our Wholesale Stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
FOR SIXTY DAYS, WE WILL SELL
AT RETAIL FROM OUR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY-
MADE CLOTHING, AT PRICES

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
BUSINESS SUITS FROM... $8 TO $25.
DRESS SUITS FROM........$15 TO $30.
OVERCOATS FROM.........$7 TO $30.
PANTS AND VESTS FROM $1 TO $10.
KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON,
No. 47 Chambers-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. ., 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed until the 13th instant.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., (5 per cent.,) free of all taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!: BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

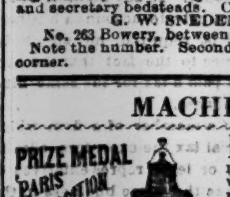
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and
Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, mattresses, looking-glasses, self-rocking and cradles of all kinds, sofa and secretary bedsteads. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Note the number. Second furniture store from either corner.

MACHINERY.



ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed. ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 129 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the Penrhyn Slate Company. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage	$145

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK....Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Jan. 18

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

HECLA	Nov. 6
TARIFA	Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Dec. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, Nov. 30

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 6.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 [illegible].
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

United States mail steamship
MOUNT VERNON
will leave for above ports from Pier No. 21, North River on FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.

The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.

Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway. E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	80

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, leaves Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, leaves Saturday, Nov. 9,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The splendid Steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights by this line always low, FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15

The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Steamer MATANZAS will sail on the 16th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7, E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

CROMWELL LINE.

WEDNESDAY STEAMSHIP for New-Orleans. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. ED. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 186 South-st.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 38 North River.

All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day.

Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 10 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:3[illegible], 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAYLOR & MORGAN is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. TAYLOR retiring. Mr. MORGAN will close the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1867.
THEO. B. TAYLOR.
MINOT S. MORGAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have formed a limited copartnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, under the firm name of MINOT S. MORGAN, in the business of importing and dealing in leather and findings. MINOT C. MORGAN, who resides in Jersey City, N. J., is the special partner and has contributed twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash to the common stock. MINOT S. MORGAN, who resides in Jersey City, N. J., is the general partner. The partnership commences Nov. 1, 1867, and terminates Dec. 31, 1870.

MINOT S. MORGAN.
MINOT C. MORGAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1867.

NOTICE.

THEO. B. TAYLOR Broker in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., No. 30 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

The firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. expires this day by its own limitation. HECTOR MORISON and J. H. WHITEHOUSE retire.

J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
HECTOR MORISON,
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

The business of the house will be continued by ED. M. WHITEHOUSE and GEORGE M. WHITEHOUSE, who have formed a copartnership under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., ED. WHITEHOUSE, as special partner, contributing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in cash.

ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
GEO. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. G. MARQUAND and A. W. DIMOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. G. MARQUAND, who will continue at the same locality.

H. G. MARQUAND,
A. W. DIMOCK.

OFFICE OF C. C. PUFFER & CO.,
No. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the members of the firm of C. C. PUFFER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. D. WESTON will sign in liquidation.

C. C. PUFFER,
A. VAUGHN DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business, under the name and style of A. W. DIMOCK & CO.

A. W. DIMOCK,
A. VAUGHN DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. P. A. MOISE retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
P. A. MOISE,
S. W. LAPSLEY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of MOISE & LAPSLEY, at No. 30 Broad-st., as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
S. W. LAPSLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned by the firm name of POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, as Bankers and Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. JONES will attend to the settlement of the business and sign the firm name in liquidation.

GIDEON POTT,
STRATFORD P. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, under the name and style of DAVIDSON & JONES.

STRATFORD P. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1867.

THE FIRM OF WHITMARSH, BAKER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] W. W. WAKEMAN alone has power to sign in liquidation.

DWIGHT BAKER, per Attorney,
HENRY C. WHITMARSH,
DWIGHT BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BROWN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

NOS. 58 AND 60 WEST 49TH-ST.—Three-story and French attic, high-stoop, brown-stone dwellings, on Columbia College property for sale; in perfect order; modern improvements; possession at once; block fully restricted; price $23,000. Apply at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 43 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 by 60; all the modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to C. G. SHURRAGAR, No. 131 West 35th-st.

THORSTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS full-sized brown-stone house and lot on 21st-st., within a few doors of 5th-av. House in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. House 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., 3 story high-stoop brown-stone house; immediate possession; price, including chandeliers, $24,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE FOR SALE—IN 14th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$9,000.—HANDSOME COTTAGE HOUSE, with garden; best part of Brooklyn; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, gas, heater, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c. Address G., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn., on Sinnemahoning Creek, 12 miles south of Coudersport, the county town, 20 miles north of Sunbury and Erie Railroad; well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beach, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate; there is a Post-office on the land; mail twice a week; the stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water power for anything; the roads from Coudersport are excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station, on Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Further particulars of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BRIGEPORT, CONN.

House, elaborate in size and beautiful in architecture, embraces all the modern approved improvements, hot and cold water, bathing room, gas, &c., and is elegantly furnished throughout. The grounds are large and tastily laid out, with lawn, shade, shrubbery and fountain blending in one enchanting view. Fruit of great varieties in abundance, with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, large and perfectly arranged stable, and, in fact, everything that constitutes a first-class residence. For price and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE WEST side of the river in Norwich, Conn., consisting of a lot with mill, engine-house, store-house, &c., thereon. The lot is 200 feet by 330 feet; has a wharfage front on the river of 200 feet, and is bounded in the rear by the right of way of the New-London Northern Railroad, thus having command of transportation by rail or water the mill is a rectangular, one-storied, brick building, 18x160, (with engine-house 20x30, and boiler-house 30x40;) is 15 feet between joints; well lighted; thoroughly well built, and in excellent condition; the engine is one of Corliss' best, of 100-horse, built one year ago, and is in perfect order. The property cannot be surpassed in New-England for the purposes of any heavy manufacturing, mechanical or iron business. For terms or other particulars address JAS. LLOYD GREENE, Treasurer W. N. Co., Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD—OPPOSITE New-York, and within 40 minutes of Wall-st., an elegant city and country residence, with a fine water front on East River, with extensive views; large, handsome house, with all necessary outbuildings, boathouse, bathing-house, &c., &c.; about two acres of land, beautifully laid out. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$2,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE for sale in New-Jersey, consisting of fine farms and homes in cities and towns; some farms near Rahway, highly improved and eligibly situated, within twenty minutes of depot, for $100 per acre; splendid country residences near Rahway, and houses and lots at all prices in town.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

1,000 ACRES IN ONE PLOT ON THE PALISADES, CLOSTER, N. J.—Three miles river front, splendid building sites, scenery unsurpassed, only $250 per acre. Particulars of E. RUCKMAN, Closter, N. J.; or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a house at the corner of Vandyke and Chichester avs., Jamaica, L. I., 38 by 32 feet, with 18 feet extension in the rear; 300 yards from the upper railroad depot. Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, JR., No. 129 East 36th-st. or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, WITH IMMEDIATE possession house and furniture, new last Spring; very complete bathroom, furnace, gas and every convenience; situation excellent; surrounded by first-class residences; five minutes' walk from depot.

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE and building lots at Plainfield, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M., on premises. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock, returning at 4. Further particulars at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.; or of Dr. YOUNG, on premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE in this City or State, a cotton plantation situated in Southwestern Georgia, containing 3,000 acres, 1,600 of which are now under cultivation. For particulars address S., Box No. 2,871 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for City property, forty miles from New-York, on the Hudson; contains 328 acres; has good dwelling-house, barns, &c. For particulars apply to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., room No. 69.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, grounds well laid out, within 30 miles of City Hall, in exchange for good quality wines, in bond, or will exchange for improved property in Brooklyn. Address Post-office Box No. 225 Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., Murray Hill; a fully furnished three-story brown-stone house on 47th-st., for two years and a half; a very handsomely furnished house on Lexington-av., at $350 per month; and many other first-class furnished and unfurnished houses in fine locations. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.; it is full size, contains all outfits, and is in complete order; early possession can be had. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES to let for the Winter on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs. and other good locations; also three unfurnished houses to rent for one year. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A four-story brown-stone house in 23d-st., with furniture, linen, plate, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND THREE LOFTS, NO. 15 East 19th-st., 75 feet west of Broadway; also, store north side of Union-square, No. 31 East 17th-st. Inquire of JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

MOTT-HAVEN—TO LET—A PRETTY HOUSE, with modern conveniences, on Villa-place; rent low to a small family. Inquire of CHARLES EMMONS, 240 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A PORtion to be reserved for a party of four, with board. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 5D AV., NEAR 18th-st., to let to private family only; in fine order. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 205 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to a small American family only.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 161st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 89 Rivington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 87 First-place, Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, WITHout board, in the vicinity of Gramercy Park. Address Box No. 4,161 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—I have just received sixty carriages that must be sold cheap for cash; several second-hand top and open buggies and family carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.

DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public and the subscribers are respectfully informed that, owing to the great number of rehearsals, and the immense preparations necessary for the production of Gounod's celebrated new Opera,

ROMEO E GIULIETTA,

there will be no operatic performances during the present week.

Full notice will be given of the first performance of Gounod's

ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director....MAX MARETZEK

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
will perform during the present week
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, at 8,
Second and last time of Lessing's immortal drama,
EMILIA GALOTTI.
Received on its first performance with great enthusiasm.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN THE TWO CHARACTERS, VIZ.:
EMILIA AND THE COUNTESS ORSINA.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, for the first time,
THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH
OF BOTH THE
OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC COMPANIES.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT
with the most fashionable audiences.
THE GRAND DUCHESS RENEWED TRIUMPH.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,
IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE,
in which M. LA ROCHE will appear, and
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.
Cleopatre (second appearance)....Mlle. Reitlee
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT
"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBRAY."

Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
"Mrs. FIZZLEBURY'S NEW GIRL."
TUESDAY EVENING, 5th November.
"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR."
TUESDAY EVENING, 12th November.
"THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE, JILKS vs. JILKS."
TUESDAY EVENING, 19th November.

Reserved and unreserved seats can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 865 Broadway; Chickering, No. 652 Broadway; Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, No. 845 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall, and unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 4, and four following nights, at 8 o'clock.
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "MRS. BROWN."
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN A pleasant village three-quarters of an hour from the City, can accommodate one or two gentlemen with comfortable and pleasant rooms, with board, during the Winter; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address F. S., Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A GOOD ROOM (SECond floor) and excellent board may be had by a gentleman and wife who appreciate a comfortable, quiet home more than style; terms $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address K., Box No. 4,562 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. B., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A good room, with breakfast and dinner, (first class,) will furnish room all but carpet; location below 14th-st., near 3d-av., or Bowery. Address W. C. D., Box No. 74 Station B.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS IN New-York, educated in Europe, and a thorough linguist, desires to reside with a refined and strictly private family. Address B. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, AT NO. 302 West 11th-st., near 4th-st., will let, with board, a large, pleasant room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE SOUTHERN family have a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without private table; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 38 East 19th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, and a large front room on the fourth floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. References exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; also, parlor and bedroom on first floor; references exchanged.

NO. 135 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, one single room, well furnished, with first-class board, to responsible and permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a handsomely furnished room on the second floor, in a private house.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let to gentlemen.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; hall room for single gentlemen. 34 W. 29th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A genteel family, may be obtained at No. 212 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, breakfast if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET IN a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 271 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suite, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address B. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM. THIRD STORY, back, to let, with board. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,

HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS EDUCATORS.—A THIRD or half interest in the best located, most popular and successful business college in New-England, will be sold to a young man competent to assume charge of a department of instruction, and to share in the responsibilities of management; to parties applying in good faith, every advantage for investigation will be granted. Address, with real name, BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A CAPITALIST IS WANTED TO JOIN the advertiser in manufacturing two staple articles; a business can be done annually amounting from $75,000 to $80,000; a net profit of at least 70 per cent. can be realized; this can be shown at an interview. Address D. D., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH—Patent for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.
ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 160 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.
ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.
Also,
TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, DIPHTHERIA, croup, hoarseness, tickling, coughing, and all inflammation of the throat, positively cured with Briggs' Alleviator. Sold by druggists. Sent by express, 50c, $1 and $2. Samples free at Dr. BRIGGS' office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Two performances in the lecture room each day, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
The management beg to announce the inauguration of a brief season of
LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
commencing with Westland Marston's beautiful drama, entitled
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE PRIDE OF BIRTH,
produced with new scenery, new costumes, new effects.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
the first ever captured alive.
An extensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD,
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNCEASING NOVELTY.
MORE NEW FEATURES!
First week of the Parisian Equestrienne,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
IN HER GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE ACT,
in which she will introduce her imported thoroughbred racehorse Flying Scud.
First week of the latest Parisian novelty,
LES NAINS GROTESQUES,
produced by Mr. John Henry.
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING SCENES
IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF STAR
RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from every part of the world, ever brought together in this country, who will appear in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF ELEGANT
EQUESTRIANISM AND WONDERS OF
ATHLETIC SKILL,
which will be found to
INFINITELY SURPASS IN NOVELTY, VARIETY
AND INTEREST
anything and everything of the kind hitherto witnessed on this side of the Atlantic.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

BLIND TOM,
THE MARVELOUS MUSICAL PRODIGY,
having just returned from his successful European tour, where he was regarded by all classes as the greatest
LIVING WONDER,
will commence a short season TO-NIGHT, as above.
Grand Piano from Messrs. Steinway & Sons.

JEROME HOPKINS'

First Concert for the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund, Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

Mlle. DE BRUNO, Soprano; Mr. FREDERIC GOUGH, Baritone; Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist, and Mr. C. H. DISSLE, Conductor.

Tickets sold only by G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.
O. N. SNOW, Agent.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

DECKER BROTHERS,

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.

The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by

DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,

and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words

DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE 2, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.

"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.

Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at

HAINES BROTHERS'

warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF grand, square and upright piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Will meet THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on Nov. 29, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the chambers of said District Court, before JOHN FITCH, Register in Bankruptcy in said District, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before said Register in Bankruptcy at the same time and place above mentioned.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
D. C. BROWN, Attorney, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 18 Fullerton Block, Chicago, Illinois, before LINCOLN CLARK, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of November, A.D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. R. JONES, United States Marshal, as Messenger Northern District of Illinois.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—LOUISE M. KURZMANN against AUGUSTE KURZMANN—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 42 Franklin-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

GOLDEY & WHITMORE,
Dated Oct. 8, 1867. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed Oct. 18, 1867, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

o21-law6wM* GOLDEY & WHITMORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4.

In consequence of the great success attending the representation of Tom Taylor's finest Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, it will be offered for repetition this evening.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5—HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

The cast of the above plays will contain the names of the following artists: Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. E. Y. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss C. Carman and others.

Due notice will be given of the production of Tobin's celebrated Comedy in five acts, entitled

THE HONEY MOON,
being the first of a series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
now in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK.
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERES ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS'
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LOCAL POLITICS.

List of Candidates for State, County and Judicial Offices.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the nominations made by the various political parties of this City and County up to the present time. In several of the Assembly Districts so many changes have been made that it is almost impossible to tell who is the present nominee. In other districts splits have occurred, and two or three candidates are in nomination by the same party. It should be remembered that the polls are open to-morrow from 6:35 A. M. to 4:52 P. M.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

OFFICES.	Union Republicans.	Radical Republicans.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
For Sheriff	The Union Republican Judicial and County Conventions have agreed to make no nominations.	Joshua G. Abbe	Jas. O'Brien	Michael Connolly	Thomas H. Ferris	Michael Connolly	James O'Brien
For County Clerk		Jas. L. Haggerty	Charles E. Loew	Wm. C. Conner	Wm. C. Conner	Wm. C. Conner	Charles E. Loew
For District-Attorney		Rush C. Hawkins	A. Oakey Hall	A. Oakey Hall	A. Oakey Hall	Nelson J. Waterbury	A. Oakey Hall
For Supervisors		Isaac J. Oliver Wm. V. Alexander	John Brice Wm. Joyce	Smith Ely Isaac Rosenberg	Smith Ely Isaac Rosenberg	Smith Ely Wm. Joyce	Smith Ely Wm. Joyce
For Coroners		Alexander Wilder Louis Nauman Jas. Norval	Aaron B. Rollins Pat'k H. Keenan Cornelius Flynn	Owen Keenan Michael Smith John Wilder	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aaron B. Rollins [illegible]
For Justice of Supreme Court		Freeman J. Fithian	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo	Albert Cardozo
For Justice of Superior Court		Orlando L. Stewart Edward P. Cowles	Claud's L. Monell John M. Barbour	Claud's L. Monell Thos. A. Ledwith	Claud's L. Monell Thos. A. Ledwith	Claud's L. Monell Thos. A. Ledwith	Claud's L. Monell John M. Barbour
For Justice of Common Pleas		Aug's L. Brown H. C. Van Vorst	John R. Brady Geo. C. Barrett	John R. Brady Thos. Stephenson	John R. Brady Geo. C. Barrett	John R. Brady [illegible]	John R. Brady Geo. C. Barrett
For Justice of Marine Court		J. Solis Ritterband	Geo. M. Curtis	Geo. M. Curtis	Geo. M. Curtis	Edmd. L. Hearne	Geo. M. Curtis

FOR STATE SENATORS.

DISTRICT.	Union Republicans.	Radical Republicans.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
Fourth	Wm. M. Tweed	Andrew W. Leggatt	Wm. M. Tweed	Jas. Bagley	John Moore	Thos. Montgomery	Wm. M. Tweed
Fifth	John Keyser	Wm. B. White	Michael Norton	Michael Norton	David V. Freeman	[illegible]	Michael Norton
Sixth	Christo'er Pullman	Wm. T. Ashman	Thos. J. Creamer	John H. McKinley	John H. McKinley	John H. McKinley	
Seventh		Christoph'r Pullman	John J. Bradley	John Hardy	John Hardy	John Hardy	
Eighth		Wilson Berryman	Henry W. Genet	Michael Tuomey	Henry [illegible]	Michael Tuomey	

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICT.	Union Republican.	Radical Republican.	Tammany.	Mozart.	McKeon.	Union Democracy.	Constitutional Union.
First	Joseph Scully	Joseph Scully	Michael C. Murphy	Chas. Moore	F. O'Byrne	John Riordan	Michael C. Murphy
Second	L. L. Sanderson	Michael Crane	Daniel O'Reilly	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Hayes	John J. Hurley
Third		[illegible]	John Galvin	John Galvin	John Galvin	[illegible]	
Fourth	E. T. Molenaeux	Isaac Wolf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fifth	F. T. Parsons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Seventh	Geo. C. Benedict	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frederick Zimmer
Eighth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ninth	E. F. Browne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Samuel Miller	[illegible]	
Tenth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Eleventh	John V. Gridley	John V. Gridley	Peter Trainer	Peter Trainer	C. H. Whalen	Peter Trainer	Michael McKinley
Twelfth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Edwd. J. Montague	
Thirteenth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fourteenth	J. W. Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Fifteenth	S. M. Cox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Sixteenth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Seventeenth	Geo. B. Van Brunt	Geo. B. Van Brunt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Eighteenth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nineteenth		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. L. Wiley
Twentieth		Robert C. Brown	William Hitchman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Henry P. Coolihan
Twenty-first		Hargis [illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. E. McCarty	John E. Gleason	Wm. H. McCarty	Wm. T. Jennings

The Election—Important Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued the following order:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

General Order No. 514.—General Order No. 437 is in full force during the approaching election. You are required to govern yourself and your command in conformity therewith. The statute provides that it is "the duty of the Metropolitan Police force at all times of the day and night within the Metropolitan Police District, and the members thereof are accordingly hereby thereunto empowered to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders," &c., &c. And the statute further provides "that the several members of the Police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest without warrant, and to take into custody, any person who shall commit, or who shall threaten or attempt to commit within the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace, or any offence directly prohibited by act of Legislature."

The Revised Statutes prohibit fraudulent voting and for the crime provide exemplary punishment, rating the offence from misdemeanor to felony. You will, therefore, instruct the members of your command to use due diligence for the discovery of every offender against the election laws, and to arrest and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally, and in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of a warrant of a Board of Inspectors of Election, they shall be held at the Station-house until after the final canvass of the votes shall be completed, as provided by the Statute.

The members of the force have no duty to perform more important than the protection of the ballot-box from fraud and violence, and they are especially urged to a vigilant and effective exercise of their duty in the premises. Let every person who has been fraudulently registered be carefully looked after, and every one who may in any other way attempt to steal a vote be properly taken care of.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Geo. W. Dilks, Inspector.

Charge of Illegal Registration.

Yesterday Michael Sparks, of the Eighteenth Ward, was taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon an allegation of attempted illegal registration. The complainant, William E. Jones, was not in court to state the grounds of the charge, but from the statement of the accused they appear to be very unstable. His story is that he took the naturalization papers of John Kelly to the Registry Board and asked to have the name of John Kelly added to the list, stating that Kelly was a personal friend, and that he knew him to be a voter. Instead of acceding to his request one of the Registers had him arrested, but, as stated, yesterday failed to appear against him. Justice Dodge, being anxious to afford the complainant every opportunity to sustain his charge, remanded the accused to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house until this morning.

THE SABBATH.

Sermon by Rev. L. H. King.

Last evening Rev. L. H. King, Pastor of the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, preached an able discourse on the Sabbath and Excise question, which is exciting great interest among the Christian and law-abiding citizens of our City at the present time. The Reverend gentleman took for his text part of the twenty-seventh verse of the second chapter of Mark—"The Sabbath was made for man." In his introductory remarks he presented a digest of the scriptural argument for the observance of the Sabbath, and proceeded to speak of the Sabbath being made for man as a physical, intellectual and moral being. He clearly demonstrated the principle that the Creator, in his wisdom, not only designed that man should observe the Sabbath, but that beasts should cease from labor on that day. A number of apposite facts were mentioned to prove that cessation from physical toil on the Sabbath conduced to length of life, among which was the statement of Dr. Mussey, that under a due observance of the Sabbath the average of human life would be prolonged one-seventh of the whole period. The speaker dwelt at length upon the necessity of the Sabbath to man as an intellectual and moral being, and substantiated the positions which he took by high medical authorities. The observance of the Sabbath was a fair test of the moral and religious condition of a community. Show me, said he, a people that duly regards the Sabbath, and I will show you one that is industrious, thrifty and moral; but show me one that disregards the holy day, and I will show you a community that is indolent, poor and vicious. It was claimed that the Sabbath was truly an American institution, having been observed since the landing of the Pilgrims, but within a few years past it had been desecrated by an unusual amount of dissipation and crime. He accounted for this in part by the influx of foreigners who come from places where there was no Sabbath. He contrasted the manner of the observance of the day of rest on the Continent and in Scotland, and mentioned the conceded fact that Scotchmen as a class are moral, intelligent, reliable and thrifty, and rarely, if ever, arrested for crime. The increased immigration of foreigners to this country, and their predominant influence in New-York imperiled the Sabbath, and judging from what we see and hear of this class they were putting forth gigantic efforts for its overthrow. As proof of this he quoted an extract from a speech delivered at an anti-Sabbath meeting in Chicago, where the speaker said: "On Sunday we ascend the hill of social pleasure and drown our troubles in good beer and fiery wine," and also from the New-York *Democrat* which in closing a long series of articles upon this subject, said: "Equality of rights for all, no *caste of priest;* either abolish the observance of Sunday as a public institution, or close the churches on Sunday." He alluded to the significant facts that petitions were presented to the Constitutional Convention in favor of prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and in favor of banishing forever from the statute book all Sabbatarian and temperance legislation.

The Reverend gentleman then maintained that political demagogues, "native to the soil," in order to obtain political influence, had so operated upon the minds of these ignorant and deluded masses as to render New-York incapable of self-government. A City where pugilists, swindlers and gamblers were elected to high positions could be no better than bedlam; and that but for State interference this City would have sunk into anarchy and ruin. He proceeded to speak of the present Excise Law and showed that by its operation five-eighths of the Sabbath crime had ceased, 3,000 of the worst drinking places closed up, and two millions and a half of dollars poured into the treasury. The fifth plank of the Democratic platform was cited to show that the repeal of this beneficent law was demanded because it interfered with "religious customs," and the Reverend gentleman prayed that our citizens might be delivered from that form of piety which favored the opening of beer-gardens, grog-shops and theatres on Sunday. Another strong point made in this able argument for the observance of the Sabbath was that there can be no good reason why all other kinds of business should cease on that day and the liquor traffic be allowed immunity—a traffic which costs the country $500,000,000, 60,000 lives, sends 100,000 to prison and 200,000 to the Almshouse. Old Herod's slaughter of the innocents was nothing compared with the misery intemperance brought upon children worse than orphans, or the cruelty of those who sought to monopolize the Sabbath to carry on this work of desolation and ruin. In conclusion, he affirmed that the virtue and intelligence of our land must combine to say to all foreigners that while they were welcome to sit under the vine and fig tree of American Christian civilization, they could not be permitted to pluck up its roots and plant another of a foreign growth. He counseled his hearers to forget the sad estrangements of the past, and avow that until the questions which struck at the foundations of order, morality and good government were settled, they would have but one plank in their political creed—(which was not made at Syracuse or Albany, but in Heaven)—viz.: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Evans.

Rev. William H. Evans preached in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, last evening, on "The Excise Law and the Sabbath," taking for his text the opening phrase of the Fourth Commandment:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

It was evidently the duty of every member of the community to be watchful of everything that is for the good of that community. Especially was it the duty of the Christian minister, as a watchman, to look out for the evils that threaten to endanger the well being of the people. Those of us who were inhabitants on the first Sabbath in May of last year, could not forget that on that day there was a great change in the condition of the City. Where discord, and turmoil, and disorder, and vice, had filled the air, then peace, order and quiet prevailed. The change was beautiful. What brought about that change? It was the Excise Law. The change was magical, great, grand and glorious. We had laws before—excise laws,—but they had been entirely inoperative. There had been excise laws in the City before, so it was nothing new to have an excise law, but this was a living, practical and reasonable law. Mr. Evans dwelt upon the strong points of the law, and the efforts that had been and were still made to render it inoperative. The Sabbath, he said, was necessary to the physical well-being of mankind. All experience taught that in addition to the rest needed within every twenty-four hours, man needed a seventh day of rest in order to health and strength. Do away with the Sabbath, then, and you assail the health and strength of the nation. Man needed to be restrained. The Sabbath was conducive to cleanliness. The law which required the Jews to clean themselves frequently was not an arbitrary one, but was calculated to build them up in health, and it became a part of their law. In France an effort had been made to do away with the Sabbath, and with it went the desire to change clothing, the introduction of disease and death. The Sabbath was also conducive to cheerfulness of mind, another important element in the building up of the public health. The Sabbath was also conducive to intellectual development. What nation with a well-observed Sabbath ever was known to be lying in barbarism? The Pilgrim Fathers, as soon as they landed here established the Sabbath and then the school-house—inseparable institutions—and ever since that time the Sabbath and education had lead the nation up to its present position of strength. The Sabbath also had intimate relations with the moral and religious well-being of man. Take away the Sabbath and where would morality and religion find a home? Let working men take heed that when they lose their Sabbath, away would go their holiday. The preacher pictured the scene which this land would present if ever it tried to get along without the Sabbath. On the questions of temperance and intemperance, Sabbath and anti-Sabbath, it was the duty of every American citizen, without regard to party, to vote, and act and talk for those things which, if not preserved and maintained, would in their fall admonish all of the coming ruin. The enemies of the country had assumed political shape and proposed to operate against the well-being of society and Christian men; good citizens should use their political privileges in behalf of the Right.

The New Phases of Protestantism and Popery in Europe—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle, preached a very interesting discourse on the new phases of religion in Europe and the lessons they taught. He took his text from Revelations, xiv., 14. He commenced by referring to the great commotions that had taken place in the world from time to time, and spoke of present events as having a direct bearing on the system known as Papacy. He did not intend to criticise the Church of Rome in respect to its articles of faith. We must confess that there was beauty in her devotional rites, and there was without doubt a true, living piety in her prelacy; but a spirit of candor and truth not only permitted but requires us to say that her systems of ecclesiastical organization and worship were in opposition to the teachings of Christ. The reverend gentleman reviewed briefly the early history of Rome, and the remarkable influence which the Eternal City at one time exerted over all the world. He gave credit to the Church of Rome for infusing civilization into barbarous races, preserving important documents and transmitting to us the legacies of other times. But human nature was true to itself, and even under priestly robes, it could not withstand the temptation of wealth, and it came about that the very forgiveness of sins was hawked as merchandise in the market. For this state of things the hand of God and the interest of humanity demanded a remedy. The preacher then alluded to the commencement and prayers of the Reformation under Luther. The Church of Wurtemberg, where Luther proclaimed his doctrine, still stands, as does also the castle where he was imprisoned, and where he translated the Bible into the German language. By that work Luther changed the whole nature of things from a simple protest against the Roman Church to an established truth. The Protestant Church of the present day was not a Church as coming out of the Reformation. It was the Church of Christ. The term Protestantism was a term of limitation which had served its day; still it must be used in making historical references. With reference to recent events, the preacher said that the doctrine of nationality was taking the place of religious doctrine in Europe. He then touched upon the Austrian-Prussian war of 1866, and glanced at the great results which had followed from it. Prussia had increased both in territory and population, and the cause of Protestantism had been greatly favored. On the other hand, Austria had lost her *prestige* as a ruling nation, and her Emperor had even passed over to the hands of his Minister for consideration a recent appeal from a body of Bishops concerning church affairs, instead of acting directly upon it himself. He believed the abolition of the temporal power was a foregone conclusion, but what immediate effect such an event would have upon the religion of the world was a question. He closed his discourse by urging Protestants everywhere to work with renewed zeal in disseminating the truths of their doctrine.

The Reformation—Celebration at the German Lutheran Church in Walker-street.

Thursday last was the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Reformation by Martin Luther—the 31st of October, 1517, being the day on which that bold reformer nailed his famous 95 Theses to the chapel door of the Elector of Saxonia. The German Reformed Churches throughout the world are in the habit of doing, what all Protestant Churches might with great propriety do—celebrating an anniversary which marks one of the most important epochs in history. But while they make each return of the anniversary a day of thanksgiving and unusual observances in their churches, they are accustomed to specially celebrate each fiftieth anniversary of the event. Yesterday was the seventh semi-centennial occasion of this kind, and was observed in all the German Protestant churches in a manner befitting the day. The services at the "German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthias," in Walker-street, were unusually interesting. The church was beautifully decorated throughout with festoons of evergreens and natural flowers, and at either end of the audience room was an arch with appropriate inscriptions. The arch in the rear of the pulpit was inscribed with words from the great Reformer, wherein he proclaims that the life of the Christian ought to be a continual repentance. The base of the arch was inscribed with an extract from Colossians, and from a popular Lutheran hymn. On the arch at the opposite end of the room was an inscription from 1st Romans, 17th verse—"The justified shall live by faith"—which is said to have been the passage of scripture that led Luther into a train of reflection which resulted in his subsequent career as a religious reformer. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. Dr. Chas. F. E. Stohlmann, preached a discourse from the fifth chapter of Ephesians, 15th to 21st verses. The theme was the future of the Lutheran Church. At 3 P. M. there was a grand festival of the Sabbath and day-school children connected with the church, who assembled to the number of one thousand or more, and, after singing and listening to addresses from their teachers, were each presented with a beautifully executed medal of the size of a half dollar, with an inscription on one side commemorative of the anniversary, and on the other a representation of Martin Luther in the act of nailing his Theses to the door of the chapel before mentioned. About one hundred of these medals, wrought in silver, were struck off for different members of the congregation who desired a more enduring memorial of the anniversary. After the presentation of the medals the children were treated to a bountiful repast in the basement of the church, served up by their mothers and grandmothers, who for the nonce acted the part of waiters for the youngsters and assisted them in having a good time. Among those present at the children's festival was Mr. Henry Ludwig, the well-known printer of this City, who is the oldest male member of the church, and participated in the last semi-centennial anniversary in 1817—a printed copy of the programme of exercises for that occasion being still in his possession.

The services of the day closed with a discourse in the evening by Rev. H. Baden, colleague of the Pastor, in which he gave a brief and well digested historical sketch of the Reformation.

The New "Church of the Redeemer."

The congregation of the Church of the Redeemer (Protestant Episcopal) worshiped for the first time yesterday, in the new church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-second-street. The church is a very neat edifice, in the Gothic style, eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and capable of seating about five hundred people. It is built of wood on a stone foundation. It is yet to be painted outside, and crest ornaments are to be added. Its interior presents a most harmonious appearance. The roof is reduced for acoustic effect, and strengthened by Gothic arches with pierced spandrills and two rows of columns. The chancel is raised about two feet, by wide and easy steps, and in the back part and centre is a large and handsome stained glass window. Under the window is the altar, which, with the reading-desk, is constructed of butternut. The front of the altar is paneled with ultramarine panels, on which are gilt symbolic letters. A low super-altar bears the inscription: "Holy, Holy, Holy." The seats, columns and arches are of pine, stained with aquafortis, which gives them the appearance of cedar. The vestry-room, to the right of the chancel, is formed of screens in imitation of plaster. The organ, the one used in the old church, is at the left of the chancel. The cost of the building was between $14,000 and $15,000. The architect was Mr. Edward C. Miller, of Seventy-eighth-street, with whose efforts the church officers express the highest satisfaction.

The services yesterday morning were very impressive, and the church was entirely filled. The rector, Rev. Mr. Shackelford, conducted the first part of the service, the lessons being read by Rev. E. M. Peck. Rev. Dr. Tyng read the prayers and the litany. The communion was read by the rector, after which the 53d hymn, beginning "Rise, crowned with light, Imperial Salem, rise," was sung.

Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Church, delivered the sermon, taking for his text the words "Surely the Lord is in this place," Genesis xxviii, 16. He said substantially that the word which designated those who were united in Christ was the name applied to the material edifice in which they worshipped—the church and this identity of name would lead to inquiry as to the nature of the church. There was a theory that the church was an association of persons holding the same views, united by a social compact only. According to this theory the term meeting-house would properly be applied; but this term was passing away with the error in which it originated, even in New-England, where, in the days of the Puritans the use of the word church was forbidden. There was a principle involved in the use of the word church to denote the place of worship. The mysterious and incomprehensible nature of the Church was shown by the preacher—the relations man sustains to it through Faith, the declarations of its mystical character contained in the Scriptures, the peculiar nature of the benefits conferred by membership, and the mystery of the human soul. Every holy thing which surpassed us had been presented in some form. Without this it would be impossible to comprehend the voices from behind the vail. Granting that there was mystery, it must be presented in a manner to be understood. The Holy Catholic Church being a mystery, should it not have its visible expression; must it not be realized? This was necessary to salvation. The nature and attributes of God were too high for our comprehension; but He had revealed Himself in Christ Jesus. The fabric of the Church was the symbol of the Holy Catholic Church. This was "none other than the House of God," "the Gate of Heaven." The whole mystery of the redemption was symbolized here. The preacher then gave a general view of the mysteries symbolized in the different services and observances of the Church, and of the structure and the objects in use therein. Add to these, he said, the presence of angels, and what was lacking to make a true picture of the Holy Catholic Church? By what name should such a marvelous place be called, unless the Holy Catholic Church? He blessed the Lord that there was one place more in which mysteries too abstract for our comprehension were put into form—where the "truth as it is in Christ Jesus" was tangibly presented to the senses. Who could do without this way of communion with Him? Infidelity alone pretended to have no link with God. Without this, religion would have no hold on earth. The preacher closed with an invocation to "seek the Lord here where He may be found," the place above all places in which to prepare for the "second coming."

After the sermon the offertory was read by the Rector, the collection being in aid of the building fund. The Communion was then administered, Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the Theological Seminary, assisting in the administration. In the afternoon services were also held in the church, when Rev. Dr. Morgan preached the sermon.

Installation of Rev. John Hall, D. D.

Last evening Rev. John Hall, D. D., who has lately arrived in this City from Dublin to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, was installed pastor of that church.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Paxton, who took as his text a portion of the fourth verse of the eleventh chapter of Hosea: "I drew the man with cords of love." The preacher spoke of the means by which souls are lost, and the means by which they may be saved. The sinner's downward course was traced, his awakening, at last, to the perilous position in which he stands, and the frantic efforts he then makes to be saved. When the sinner's condition becomes apparent to him, to turns to priests, to sacrifices, to ceremonies, to rituals, to anything but Christ. Toward Christ his heart was still hardened. Eventually, perhaps, he resolves to go to Christ; but, alas! his resolves were not always carried out; yet if he did not go to Christ he could not be saved. The preacher then spoke of the duties of a minister of Christ's Church, and of the awful responsibilities which he incurred, recommending to all such the words of his text, as showing how souls should be saved.

At the conclusion of the sermon the usual questions were put to Rev. Dr. Hall and also to the congregation, after which the admonition was delivered by Rev. Dr. Thompson, in which Dr. Hall was reminded that the congregation of which he had taken charge was one of the largest, wealthiest and most influential in the City. He was exhorted to speak his mind to them freely, to preach the gospel, to admonish such as seemed to need it, to visit the sick and needy and not to permit his time to be wasted by secular duties. He came to them as a free man among free men. He was not asked to forget his country, nor to deal with any national questions, but to do his duty as Christ's minister in the position to which he had been called.

This concluded the installation ceremonies, and the congregation, which was one of the largest ever assembled within the church, was then dismissed with the benediction.

The Midnight Mission—Sermon by Bishop Coxe.

Last evening Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was filled by a large audience, gathered by the announcement that Right Rev. Bishop Coxe would deliver a discourse in behalf of the Midnight Mission. Bishop Coxe began by reading the 18th chapter of St. Luke, and said that the audience had evidently not come together from mere curiosity, but from a sublime sense and profound conviction of the power of the Christian religion to heal all sores and save all sinners. There was difficulty even in approaching the subject of the Midnight Mission, for there seemed to be insufferable objections even to stating the nature of the work in which it was engaged. The speaker then recited the conversation with the woman of Samaria to show that the founder of the Church did not disdain to hold converse with the deepest sinners, and he deduced from this that the Church of Christ is a lever to raise the lowliest and vilest. The Church must not be afraid to imitate the example of its master. In answer to his question, "What can the Midnight Mission do?" he said, that first and foremost it can relieve the Church of the odium of doing nothing to eradicate the monstrous evil in our midst; it is a mockery and a sham if it does not grapple with the vice of the City. The mission, even if it reclaim not a single fallen woman, takes away this opprobium from the Church, and therefore it is worth far more of effort than it has yet received. It is a practical charity; it performs a duty most plainly enjoined by the example of the Master and therefore it is to be fostered. The speaker in most eloquent terms combatted the idea that woman can be contaminated by engaging in the work of the mission, and said it is time that false ideas of purity and fastidiousness were done away. The duty of all members of the church was to labor in behalf of the sinner; indeed it was their only work to labor for their salvation. He continued at length describing the workings of the mission and his experience in its fields of labor, concluding with a feeling appeal for material aid in its behalf.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Singular Case.—Yesterday Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the body of Henry Detour, lately employed as a night watchman at the Academy of Music. The evidence showed that Detour was last seen alive on Friday night, standing in the Fourteenth-street entrance to the building, where he was found the next morning in a sitting position, and in an insensible condition. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death resulted without returning consciousness. Dr. Bull made a *post-mortem* examination, from which it appeared that the deceased had died from a fracture of the skull, but no testimony whatever could be found that tended in the least degree to show how the injury had been received. In the absence of such evidence, a verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury leaving the case open for future investigation. Merely as matter of conjecture, it is believed that Detour during the night had fallen in some part of the building, and that the injury was accidentally self-inflicted; but the Surgeon testified that the fracture might be the effect of a blow with some sharp instrument equally as well as the result of a fall. The deceased was 54 years of age, and resided at No. 73 East Eleventh-street. He was a native of Canada, and had been for some time employed at the Academy.

A Determined Operator.—James Burke, 22 years of age, styling himself a dry goods clerk, but having no residence, on Saturday went to the residence, in Jersey City, of Thomas McLaughlin, whose place of business is at No. 273 Greenwich-street, and told Mrs. McLaughlin that her husband desired to have his new suit of clothes sent over, as he was unexpectedly called out of the City. Burke had no written authority, and the lady, being suspicious of his purpose, said she would take the clothes over herself, which she did, Burke accompanying her. On their arrival on this side he offered to relieve her of the burden, and she gave him the bundle, whereupon he took to his heels. The cries of the lady soon caused his arrest, and yesterday, being arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, and it appearing that McLaughlin had not sent for his clothes, Burke was committed in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Extensive Fire in Eleventh-street.—At a quarter of six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the one-story frame building in Eleventh-street, between Avenue D and Dry Dock-street, known as the Arctic Oil Works, owned and occupied by Cornelius De Forrest & Co. Their loss on stock is about $3,000, and on building $800. The building was entirely destroyed, and the flames spread to the adjoining three-story brick structure, owned and occupied by Rogers & Correll, their establishment being known as the Quintard Iron Works. The loss in this instance on patterns is about $20,000, and on the building $6,000. Next to the Iron Works were the frame stables of Brinkerhoff & Springstein, who suffered a loss of $200 on the building, but their horses, through the exertion of the Police, were all safely removed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the office of the Arctic Oil Works, from the stove, but nothing definite on the subject is as yet known.

Laying a Corner-Stone.—The German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation, of Eighty-seventh-street, Yorkville, N. Y., laid the corner-stone of their new church and school on Saturday last with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Mr. Halfmann, Pastor of the congregation, officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Steimle, President of the German Lutheran Synod of the State of New-York, Rev. C. Hennigke and others. The congregation has been but recently organized and numbers among its members some of our best citizens of German birth. They have been very successful in their endeavor to provide funds, as nearly the whole amount of money needed for their building, including the price of the lots, has been subscribed and collected.

A Runaway Horse.—A horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Bernard, of South Eighth-street, E. D., was allowed to stand temporarily in Union-avenue, near Grand-street, E. D., last evening, when the animal became suddenly alarmed and dashed furiously down South Second-street, causing intense excitement among the pedestrians on that thoroughfare, and many narrowly escaped being run over. The infuriated horse ran a distance of nearly a mile, when his career was brought to a close in First-street by the wagon coming in contact with a lamp-post. The horse fell and was fatally injured, and the wagon was entirely demolished.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Burglaries and Robberies.—Some burglars last night entered the residence of John Geisel, No. 55 Botelle-street, Eastern District, and carried off property worth $150. A workshop at the rear of the residence of H. Corcoran, on Tillary-street, was broken into last night and robbed of $250 worth of tools. The residence of James Crocker, on Sixteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, was entered yesterday by a thief who succeeded in getting away with about $50 worth of clothing.

An Alleged Swindler Arrested.—A man named Robt. Aitkin was arrested Saturday night by Detective Officer Folk, on a charge of swindling. It appeared from the statements of a number of persons who made complaints against the prisoner, that he had been in the habit of representing himself as an opulent merchant doing business in Williamsburgh, and by this means had obtained about $500 worth of goods from the parties who made the complaint. He was held for examination.

Fires in October.—The following is a list of fires in October: Third Ward, three; Fifth Ward, three; Sixth Ward, two; Seventh Ward, one; Eighth Ward, two; Ninth Ward, two; Tenth Ward, two; Fourteenth Ward, one; Fifteenth Ward, two; Sixteenth Ward, one; Seventh Ward, four; Eighteenth Ward, three; Twentieth Ward, one; total, 27. The losses for the month will probably amount to $83,000, the same being insured to the amount of $85,000.

Probably Fatal Assault with a Slung-Shot.—A man named John Hanley was arrested yesterday by Officer Gatton, of the Forty-third Precinct. It appears that he and a man named Kirby had a dispute, which resulted in a scuffle, during which Hanley, as alleged, beat his opponent with a slung-shot until he became insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and the physicians there pronounce his recovery very doubtful.

Alleged Attempt to Stab a Wife.—Patrick Murray, residing in Nelson-street, near Hamilton-avenue, had a quarrel yesterday with his wife while both were at dinner, and both got so excited that Patrick picked up a knife and would possibly have killed Mrs. Murray, but for the fact that her screams brought in some of the neighbors. Patrick was arrested and held for examination.

Almost Drowned.—A man named Thomas Woodruff, residing at No. 93 Gold-street, jumped into the river yesterday instead of on to one of the Fulton Ferry boats, which he tried to board after she had left the dock. He was picked out of the water by the ferry hands in a half drowned condition, and went home a wetter and wiser man.

A Heartless Father.—Two children named McArdle, aged respectively six and ten years, last night sought shelter in the 45th Precinct station-house, and told the Sergeant in charge that their father turned them into the street, and told them to help themselves. The children will be sent to the Almshouse.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Lynch was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a lad named John Morgan, aged 17. He was employed in the store of Mr. Lozier, in Fulton-street, and while attending to his business on Saturday night was prostrated by a fit and died almost immediately.

Fatal Accident to an Aged Woman.—A woman named Mary Dempsey, aged 80 years, fell down stairs yesterday, at her residence, No. 91 Atlantic-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner Lynch held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Sickness, Starvation and Destitution.—A family consisting of eight persons were discovered on Saturday by Officer Brumley, sick in bed with fever, literally without a morsel of food and utterly destitute of means or clothing. They live at No. 5 Dennett-place.

Run Over Accident.—A girl aged ten years, named Margaret Mehan, was run over about noon yesterday by a horse and wagon, and sustained injuries of a serious character. The casualty, which was purely accidental, occurred at the corner of Grand and Tenth streets, E. D.

Fatal Accident.—About 9 o'clock Saturday night, a woman named Mary Dempsey, aged 60 years, residing at No. 91 Atlantic-street, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Human Remains Found.—Some boys, while playing at the foot of North Sixth-street yesterday, found a human hand, the index finger of which was cut off. The hand appeared to have been but recently cut from the arm.

New Lamps.—Gas lights have been placed at the foot of the street running from Fulton to Columbia, at the points where it was proposed to make city parks.

Withdrawal of a Candidate.—John Hessen, one of the three Democratic candidates for County Judge, has withdrawn, leaving the field to Coit, Republican; Troy, Regular Democrat; and Green.

NEW-JERSEY.

Painful Accident.—A painful accident, by which a boy named Andrew Brennfose, aged 6 years, lost his leg, occurred at Hoboken Saturday afternoon. The lad was playing beside the Morris and Essex track, when he fell in front of an approaching train. The cow-catcher threw him from the rails, but his leg was so crushed as to render amputation necessary. The little sufferer, whose parents reside in Second-street, was conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, where the necessary surgical operation was performed, and he is now in very comfortable circumstances.

Threatening Life.—Charles Dolan, a youth of eighteen years, was held to bail before Recorder Martindale in Jersey City on Sunday morning, charged with threatening to take the life of Patrick McGovern with an axe and a hammer. The weapons were exhibited in Court, and were rather formidable in appearance.

Alleged Theft.—James Cassidy was arrested yesterday morning in Jersey City, charged with stealing $13 from Jacob G. Forman. The property was found upon the person of the accused, but the sympathy of the complainant being excited the charge was withdrawn.

A Severe Fall.—A boy named Martin, whose parents reside in Washington-street, Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon fell from a high wall to the sidewalk, a distance of fifteen feet. He was taken up unconscious and carried to the Sisters' Hospital where he still remains in a very critical condition.

A Tar Fire.—A quantity of tar that had been emptied from the barrels in an open lot on Bay-street, Jersey City, was fired last night by some boys, and the result was a bright fire and a dark column of smoke that called out the entire fire department.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Flour dull; sales 800 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 5,000 bushels Amber Michigan and State at $2 65. Corn quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 25. Barley firm and in good demand; sales 41,000 bushels at $1 40@$1 43½ for fair to prime Canada. Rye held at $1 44 in bond. Peas quiet. Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ₩ ton. Canal Freights to New-York—Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c.; Rye, 16c. Railroad Freights on Flour—To Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York by Rail and River, 80c. Lake Imports—26,600 bushels Wheat, 55,400 bushels Barley, 17,800 bushels Peas, 206,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—1,112 bbls. Flour, 16,300 bushels Wheat, 50,700 bushels Barley, 7,100 bushels Peas, 659,000 feet of Lumber.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Tobacco active but unchanged; the market is bare. Cotton languid; Middling 16½c. Hemp very dull, with a local demand only; Dressed $2 85. Flour very dull; Superfine $7 75; Extra $8 75@$9; Double and Treble do. $9 50@$12 25; Choice and Fancy $12 75@$14. Wheat—All below choice is weak and declined 3c.@5c.; prime to choice Winter White $2 85@$2 90; do. Winter Red $2 25@$2 55; Spring $2@$2 03. Corn dull, and firmly held at $1 08@$1 12½ for Yellow and White; new Yellow $1. Oats very dull at 63c.@65c. Rye firmer and higher at $1 25@$1 30. Provisions quiet but unchanged; Mess Pork $21 50@$21 75. Bacon—Clear Sides 16½c.; Shoulders 13c. Lard quiet at 12c.@12½c. for steam kettle. Live Hogs lower at 7c.@8c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Flour dull and easier, and not quotably lower; Family, $11 50@$12 75. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring Red, $2 50; No. 2 Spring, $2 10. Corn dull and no demand; sales of small lots of new, on the ear, at 78c.@79c.; No. 1 was held at $1. Oats steady at 64c.@65c. Rye, $1 38. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and irregular; Middling not saleable over 16½c. Whisky unchanged. Mess Pork in demand; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $20 for the best city, and $19 25 for second class. Bacon in improved jobbing demand; several Southern orders were filled at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard held at 12½c.; nothing was doing. Hogs—Receipts light; butchers were paying $6 25@$7. Tobacco in good demand at full rates; sales 100 hhds. and 100 cases of Ohio seed leaf.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Receipts—Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels; Flour, 5,700 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Freights steady and unchanged. Flour inactive and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and depressed; sales, 2,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $2 05, and 4,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 98, generally above buyers' views. Corn very dull and lower; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at $1 15; New Toledo is generally held about $1 17. Oats dull; sales, 27,000 bushels Western at 65c. Rye—sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 47. Barley—sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 21, and 22,000 bushels Canada in lots at $1 28@$1 30. Other articles unchanged.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 86@$1 88½ and No. 2 at $1 79½@$1 82, closing at $1 79@$1 86. Corn dull at $1 05 for No. 1, and $1 03@$1 04 for No. 2. Oats dull at 53½c. Rye quiet at $1 28@$1 29 for No. 1, and $1 27 for No. 2. Barley unsettled at $1 03@$1 05 for No. 2. Mess Pork firm at $21 for new, and $19 50 for old. Lard firm but quiet at 12c. for new. Beef Cattle dull at $5 75@$7 for first-class shipping. Live Hogs dull at $5 65@$5 75 for choice to extra. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 do. Hogs. Shipments—19,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats. Freights unchanged.

Toledo, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Flour—dull. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales of Amber at $2 55; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 50; No. 2 Spring, $1 90. Corn easier; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 11¾; No. 2 do. $1 10; New at 86c.@86½c.; New rejected at 84c. Oats—No. 1 held at 60c. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Dressed Hogs 7½c.@8c. Lake Freights dull at 3½c. on Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour; 3,600 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 3,500 bushels Oats; 1,700 bushels Barley.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Cotton easier; sales 1,450 bales; low Middling, 17½c.@18c.; receipts, 260 bales; exports, 2,329 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $10 25; Choice, $14@$15. Corn dull at $1 50. Oats dull; quoted at 80c. Mess Pork dull and drooping at $23 75@$24. Bacon—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Lard declined ½c.; tierces, 14c.; keg, 15½c. Gold, 140⅜. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜@½ ₩ cent. discount.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Flour dull; country doubles, $8 87½@$9 25; city doubles, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 87½; No. 2 at $1 82. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 54c. Corn steady at $1 13 for No. 1, and $1 12 for No. 2. Freights dull; Wheat to Buffalo by Lake, 7½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour; 72,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Oats. Shipments.—1,900 bbls. Flour; 56,000 Wheat.

Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Tobacco firm; sales 71 hhds. at $4@$17 for Lugs and Medium Leaf. Wheat at $2 35@$2 50. Corn—Shelled, in bulk, $1. Oats, in bulk, 70c. Pork dull at $21. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. Lard dull at 13c. Cotton unchanged.

Cleveland, Saturday, Nov. 2.

City made Flour is quiet. Corn dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; no sales. Oats held at 68c.@69c.; 67c. was bid. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1. Receipts large. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Spirits Turpentine in active demand. Resin steady at $2 70 for Common; $3 75 for No 2. Cotton dull and nominal. Tar, $2 70.

Memphis, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Corn at $1 10@$1 15. Oats 73c.@75c. Mess Pork dull at $23 75. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Clear Sides, 19c.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Cotton declined ½c.; Sales 600 bales; Middling, 17c.@17½c.; receipts, 1,600 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Cotton closed quiet but steady; sales, 1,316 bales; Middlings, 16½c.@17c.; receipts, 3,000 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Cotton market closed firm; Middlings, 16¾c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,700 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 2.

Cotton easier and in fair demand; sales, 642 bales; receipts, 884 bales.

[Advertisement.]

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway.

Dear Sir: The Burglar Alarm Telegraph operates most splendidly, and watches the premises with more vigilance than a battalion of infantry.

W. L. Wallace, No. 111 Front-st.

[Advertisement.]

Exposition Universelle.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	Oct. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	Oct. 26	Havre	New-York.
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Iowa	Oct. 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Helvetia	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Tarifa	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct. 23	Hamburg	New-York.
Deutschland	Oct. 26	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Oct. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Oct. 30	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
China	Nov. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Nov. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Cimbria	Nov. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Georgia	Nov. 5	N. Y.	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Nov. 7	N. Y.	Havana.
Mount Vernon	Nov. 9	N. Y.	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 11	N. Y.	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:20 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad....5 P. M.
North Mails....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at....1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 2—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—H. K. White and lady, Mrs. Hurah, Dr. Walker and lady, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, W. Houston, Wm. Watson, E. McCully, James McQuin, lady and family, Thomas Fisher, R. J. Bowne and lady, John Robertson, Dr. John Foman, Jas. Slater, Miss E. R. Moore, Mrs. Hart and child, Mrs. Tooth and family, Mrs. Wood and son, Mrs. Skelter, D. Paine.

Nov. 2—*In Steamship Germania, from Hamburg via Southampton*—Iwan Von Auw, wife and two children, Thekla Merkens, Margaretha Peyson, F. M. Maas and wife, Carl Wolfson, Wm. D. Dutton, Louise Sprungh, Louis Kahn, J. F. Hellenbeck and daughter, Hugo Richter, Gustave Hinrichs, M. Geiershofer, Ed. Mertens, Marie Fines, J. Rosemassler, A. Miller, C. Kahn, wife, child and domestic, Emilie Levy, Carl Opferman, L. Stern and wife, W. Brookman, wife, two children and domestic, A. D. Brinkerhoff, J. Specht and wife. 85 in second cabin and 376 in steerage.

In steamship H. Livingston from Savannah—Major Richard Orme, H. P. Gray, David Poole, Harmon N. Sapp, Capt. J. G. Cohill, C. H. Demorest, B. Verdean, E. G. Aldin, P. C. Pendleton, J. H. Blanchard, Geo. Robertson, Miss Anna Smith, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, M. B. Holland, J. Kilton, M. Reynolds, Mrs. M. Reynolds, A. Millikan, A. B. Laughley, Mrs. A. Day, Miss M. Weeks, Charles L. Shaler, Charles Woods, Henry Guersieus, Miss Anna Small, L. H. Reiner, P. Murphy, P. Cary, T. Todd, John J. Jones, Charles Johnson, L. W. L. Engle, John Banks, Geo. Rogers, M. Y. Henderson, Hy. Saunders, Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. Hy. Newton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6 34 | Sun sets....4 53 | Moon sets....11 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 38 | Gov. Island..1 27 | Hell Gate....2 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. Oct. 31, at 10 A. M., 22 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Lightship, passed steamship Leo, bound S. Nov. 2, lat. 37 29, lon. 74 15, passed steamship Arizona, bound S.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Southampton Oct. 22, with mdse. and 557 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds during the passage. Oct. 24, lon. 15 16 W., lat. 49 19 N., passed Holland brig Libra, from Rotterdam, bound for Boston.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 1, 5 P. M., 15 miles N. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Patapsco, bound N.; 10:50 P. M., Cape Hatteras Light bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Eagle, hence for Havana; 12 M., Hatteras Light bearing W. S. W., passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Oct. 31, 40 miles S. W. of Hatteras, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Oct. 16, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 602 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. The V. arrived Nov. 2.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to the People's Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Conqueror, ——, Boston 28 hours.

Steamtug N. B. Starbuck, ——, Port Jefferson, having in tow the brig Helen M. Rowley.

Ship Rhine, Kimmerling, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 1, with mdse. and 144 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Chippewa, Morgan, Greenock 42 ds., with mdse. to order. Had heavy gales latter part of passage.

Bark Vivid, (Br.,) Baker, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to James Edmiston. Oct. 24 and 25, lat. 37 40, lon. 79 30, experienced a strong gale from N. N. E., with a tremendous sea, starting the stern-frame, causing the vessel to leak so badly that compelled her to run before it to keep her free. Oct. 28, lat. 32 45, lon. 78 12, took a hurricane from E. to S. E., with a fearful sea running; had to carry sail as long as canvas would hold together to keep off a lee shore; split and lost a number of sails. Oct. 29, lat. 34, lon. 76, saw a schooner running N. E., with loss of mainmast.

Bark Kate Agnes, (Br.,) Mahony, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy easterly gales on the passage.

Bark Zingarella, McGill, Vera Cruz Oct. 5, with hides to F. Alexander & Son. Had heavy easterly gales the entire passage.

Bark Andes, (of Harpswell,) Dalling, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses to Baxter & Merrill. Oct. 28, lat. 32 30, lon. 77 30, experienced a hurricane from E. S. E.; lost spars and carried away foretopsailyard.

Bark Woodside, McAlvey, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Katie, (of Salcombe,) King, Patras 55 ds., with currants to George F. Bulley. Had heavy weather, and lost some of toe light spars. (The K. was reported arrived several days since.)

Brig Charles & Marie, (Fr.,) Philippe, St. Pierre, N. F., 17 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig A P L, (Br.,) Landry, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig John Lewis, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro 8 ds., for Newark.

Brig Flora, (Br.,) Cowling, Zante 66 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 22.

Brig Apphia, (Br.,) Steer, Patras 50 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 22.

Brig Springbok, (Br.,) Alkmer, Milk River, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood to A. H. Soloman & Co. Has had heavy easterly gales the entire passage; lost sails and part of deck-load.

Brig Kitty Coburn, (of Rockland,) Wilson, Genoa 54 ds., and 44 ds. from Gibraltar, to Snow & Burgess. Has had heavy E. gales on the passage.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, (new,) Rowley, Port Jefferson, in ballast to master, in tow of steamer N. B. Starbuck.

Brig Omega, (Br.,) Ginness, Montreal via Straits of Canso 14 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Elmira, Gatey, Fall River, for Philadelphia. Put into this port for a harbor.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisham, Neuvitas 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. Talbot & Co. Had strong N. E. gales.

Schr. Laura, (of Annapolis,) Albury, Mash Harbor, Abacos, 10 ds., with oranges, &c., to James Douglass. Had heavy weather all the passage. The ship B. S. Kimball, hence for New-Orleans, went ashore on Elbow Key, Abacos, and was totally wrecked.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for Newark, N. J.

Schr. Nevo, (Port.,) Almeida, Oporto 58 ds., with corkwood, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schr. Four Sisters, (of Boston,) Sherer, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud—bound to Hyde Park.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. M. M. Pote, Evans, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Burrows, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. L. S. Bayles, Bayles, Philadelphia, for Allen Point, Conn.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 53, ——, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Constellation, Calsey, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Louise W. Birdsall, Triple, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. John B. Shafford, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Charleston 4 ds.
Schr. Wm. E. Bird, Smith, New-London.
Schr. St. George, Meiary, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Anna Price, Baker, Norwich.
Schr. Voorhis, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. G. W. Cummings, Bolt, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Willis, Bolt, Providence.
Schr. James Bayles, Arnold, Fall River.
Schr. S. T. Garrison, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Bridgeport.
Schr. Martha, Smith, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Molly, Plumer, St. George's, N. B.
Schr. Aligator, Hopkins, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Michigan, ——, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Wright, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Minaquas, Davids, Northport.
Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.
Schr. Fleetwing, Raines, St. John, N. B., lumber.
Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton.
Schr. Jos. Ames, Guiles, Bucksport.
Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Northport, for Troy.
Schr. Excelsior, Hall, Bristol.
Schr. Home, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Petroleum, Fickett, Newport.
Schr. James, Harris, Greenwich.
Schr. Hebe, Scofield, New-Haven.
Schr. Phenix, Gilbert, Lyme.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Duell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hope, Comstock, Bridgeport.
Schr. Excelsior, Norton, Cold Spring.
Schr. Henry Cole, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. William Levitt, McCready, Virginia.
Schr. Suliote, Dexter, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. A. S. Cannon, Hobb, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Boston, Smith, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Edwin, Allen, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Philadelphia, for Norwich.
Schr. Revenue, Canby, Philadelphia, for Mystic.
Schr. Emma & Beulah, Stillwell, Melville, N. J.
Schr. St. Croix, McGregor, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Alaska, Clark, Machias 7 ds.
Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Calais.
Schr. O. S. Watson, Adams, Cohasset Narrows.
Schr. Hazelton, Gardiner, Taunton.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. S. T. Chartre, Simmons, New-Bedford.
Schr. Vernal, Williams, Fall River.
Schr. Unis, Rich, Providence.
Schr. D. T. Willets, ——, Providence.
Schr. Surprise, Ellsworth, Newport.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Middletown.
Schr. Wm. Peck, Buck, Northport.
Schr. Orlando, Smith, Portchester.
Schr. John F. Doughty, Dukes, Delaware.
Schr. Elizabeth, Harney, Virginia.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Vanaman, Egg Harbor.
Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Melvin, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Headley, Virginia.
Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Lawber, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S., fresh.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Crusader, of Boston, arrived 1st inst. from Philadelphia, was originally from Iquique, and discharged about 700 tons nitrate of soda at Philadelphia, bringing the balance (200 tons) to this port.

Spoken, &c.

Costarelli—bark, from Boston for Montevideo, Sept. 29, lat. 8 20 S., lon. 34 10.

Fair Wind—ship, steering S. E., Oct. 24, lat. 35, lon. 76.

Queen of Scots—brig, from Leghorn for Boston, Sept. 23, 60 miles E. of Gibraltar.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Sept. 19, brig Rescue, for Boston, loading.

At Cardenas, Oct. 15, bark Thomas Peterson, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Nellie Johnson, do. do.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON

Are manufacturing, and have on hand, a large assortment of new designs of Gas Fixtures; also, Bronzed Lamps and Chandeliers, for kerosene, at their new establishment, 140 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

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Amer. Institute, N.Y. city,	1863 & 1865
New England,	1866
New York,	1862, 1863, 1867
Vermont,	1866
New Hampshire,	1866, 1867
Pennsylvania,	1863, 1864, 1867
Ohio,	1865, 1867
Michigan,	1864, 1866, 1867
Indiana,	1864, 1865, 1867
Illinois,	1863, 1864, 1865
Iowa,	1863, 1864, 1866
Wisconsin,	1865, 1866, 1867
Minnesota,	1866
Missouri,	1866, 1867
Kentucky,	1865, 1866
Delaware and Maryland,	1867
New Jersey,	1867
Conn. River Valley,	1864, 1867
Champlain Valley,	1864
Mechanics' Institute, Boston,	1865

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 621, Nov. 2, 1867.
70, 28, 10, 68, 58, 73, 38, 40, 45, 57, 42, 1, 11.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 622, Nov. 2, 1867.
53, 50, 15, 6, 58, 24, 48, 14, 66, 74, 4, 30, 31.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class, No. 545, Nov. 2, 1867.
74, 6, 5, 12, 42, 29, 41, 55, 50, 66, 75, 72, 1.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 546, Nov. 2, 1867.
54, 77, 46, 3, 26, 18, 37, 15, 48, 52, 10, 24, 55.
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